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SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

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LITERATURE

Aspects of Religious and Scientific Thought.
By R. H. Hutton. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE ideas of the late editor of the *Spectator* were so widely influential, and his character was so highly esteemed, that there was abundant justification for the issue in a permanent form of a representative selection of the articles which appeared, week by week, from his pen. The volume now published contains fifty-four essays; their choice (which seems to have been made with judgment) from so great a number must have entailed much labour, though a labour of love, on his niece, Miss Roscoe. The world is familiar with the more elaborate essays of Mr. Hutton; and it would be too much to expect from these short papers, each from five to ten pages in length, written as they were at such frequent intervals and for immediate circulation, any new or profound contribution to thought. They are, indeed, marked by moral earnestness and a firm conviction of the reasonableness of the Christian faith, rather than by great dialectical acuteness or depth of originality; and their style, not unnaturally, in view of the circumstances of their composition, is fluent and transparent, but lacking in variety and (to use a phrase of Mr. Hutton's) in "clearly outlined and masculine vividness."

Throughout a period of great intellectual ferment Mr. Hutton stood forward as the champion of spirit against the assaults of Materialism, and as the champion of Christianity against Agnosticism and Scepticism; nor did he shrink from pronouncing his views on disputed questions within the Church. That crisis in thought is almost past now; we have learnt that neither the proud achievements of science nor a too pretentious conception of evolution need make us afraid to assert the rights of the "human heart by which we live," and its implications, however these are to be interpreted. Mr. Hutton was one of those who faced the first onslaughts; he protested that spirit was an element in the universe at least as real and at least as potent as

matter; he insisted on the limited scope of science, strictly so called; he urged that evolution must involve a preconceived end, and that must imply a Supreme Mind. The natural religion which he thus negatively vindicated he further determined by considering the moral needs and aspirations of the heart and its sense of communion with a higher power; finding all this covered by the Christian faith and accepting the historical evidence, he maintained the divinity of Christ as prefigured in the Old and revealed in the New Testament. The selected essays illustrate the main aspects involved in the belief which we have thus, in an artificial form, indicated; they also illustrate the tendency of thought on these subjects during the last quarter of a century and more. This latter consideration might have suggested a chronological arrangement of the essays; but Miss Roscoe has preferred, no doubt wisely, to arrange them according to their subject-matter. Religious doubt, Materialism, the limits of science, personal immortality, the inspiration of the Bible, the Atonement, free will, seem to be the main topics discussed, more or less in this order. None of the essays can, perhaps, fairly be regarded as treating of scientific thought in the strict sense; Mr. Hutton, in fact, expressly disclaims scientific knowledge. He does, indeed, sometimes make free use of examples derived from exoteric science in a manner that was commoner twenty years ago than to-day; but he is concerned chiefly with the religious implications of certain more general positions taken up by representative men of science.

The range of thought covered is thus very extensive. If the reader occasionally feels something of the tone of a theological dictator, who, himself securely possessed of the measures of eternal truth, pronounces his verdicts on divergent views, yet the tone, if it be really there, is pardonable for the sake of the breadth, sanity, and genuine moral earnestness of the writer. It may be that Mr. Hutton—like the Nonconformist divine who found in Jane Austen's novels a snare, since they contained no hint of the religious aspects of life, yet were pure-minded and full of fine feeling—carries the essentially moral position to extremes, insisting as he does that it should be always and explicitly prominent. He laments, as a main source of religious uncertainty, that nowadays men become absorbed in a world of very narrowly limited, but perfectly wholesome interests, which do not

"turn at all directly on the eternal issues of good and evil, holiness and iniquity; this vast area of new interests has undoubtedly drained away a great deal of the intensity of life devoted in earlier ages to the ultimate spiritual issues of time and eternity."

And this may be true as against a purely selfish preoccupation in details; but it seems to go too far. Mr. Hutton believed that our life here is but a moral probation and that every good comes from Heaven; but even so, every man has a definite place in the world, and the probation can only consist in doing his duty with the right spirit. As the Hedonist finds that, to achieve his *summum bonum*, he must think not of pleasure in the abstract, but of particular pleasant things, so the good man does his duty by fixing his thoughts not on good in

the abstract, but on particular good things. We cannot, indeed, dispense with conscience, but we feel equally the need of devotion to the definite and the concrete. Mr. Hutton's expressions tend to a monastic view of life; it may, however, be the higher morality, if the right spirit be there, to rake at the small sticks and straws than to gaze in rapture at the celestial crown.

Mr. Hutton clearly recognized that the scope of science is limited and that it falls into error when it professes to explain too much. In an admirable essay on 'Science and Mystery,' written in 1896, he says:—

"All these various regions of phenomena are equally inexplicable in themselves, but it is obvious that the processes by which they are distinguished are all of one kind in one region, and all of another kind in another region; and the immense value of science is, not that it explains away the mystery of any one of them, but that, when it can distinguish with what region it is dealing and what the data are, it can predict with fair accuracy exactly what is likely to take place as a consequence of the general laws in that region."

Hence, he goes on to insist, the physicist has no right, on the strength of his knowledge of material processes, to dogmatize on the nature of spirit, mind, will, conscience; nor can the physicist deny that it is impossible to conceive these faculties as evolved in any mode from matter. Mr. Hutton further urges, as against Tyndall, that, in speaking of potency in matter, Tyndall has implied spirit and conscious design. But Mr. Hutton never goes to the extent of reducing matter to mind and propounding an idealism; he is content with a dualism in which matter is governed and moulded by mind, and he occasionally uses language which approximates to the "Divine Artificer" conception. In conformity with such a way of regarding things, while insisting that personal identity is inexplicable on any merely materialistic assumption, he holds that body and spirit together constitute the finite individual and that there will be a resurrection of the body; he is content to show, fortifying his argument with quotations from the New Testament, the various absurdities involved in supposing that we rise again with the same body with which we died. From a similar standpoint he discusses the principle of the Sacrament, wavering, it would seem, between ascribing its efficacy purely to the moral state of the believer and ascribing it to some direct physical influence. The essay concludes with a striking passage:—

"That exaltation of the common things of nature which results from the teaching that the divine life enters through the daily bread into the very tissues of the body no less than through the Spirit of God into the conscience, prevents the relative overrating of the spiritual life as such, besides exerting a unique influence on the affections by the strictly personal relation to Christ into which it brings us."

On the question of the inspiration of the Scriptures he takes a middle course: he will not admit, with Dr. Martineau, that the Divine authority is "shut up in the conscience exclusively," nor accept Jowett's dictum that now and always the Gospel is found only "in the Christian life"; yet he holds that the revealed word needs interpretation and that theology is a progressive science, evolving "in the gradual develop-

ment of the Christian worship and the gradual growth of the confessions of the Christian creed." The miracles of Christ he refuses either to reject or to rationalize; no doubt the great miracle is the spiritual miracle of the Incarnation and the Atonement, but, he insists, the physical miracles are no "mere dead weight on the spiritual grandeur of the Gospel." Similarly, he regards spiritual communion with God as the true end of prayer, which cannot expect by its petition to win merely selfish ends; yet he does not exclude an actual interposition of God in answer to prayer, since behind and directing the motions of the world there is always "the Divine pre-movement." He approves of prayers for the dead, not merely as a satisfaction to human affection, but because, though this world is the sphere of moral probation, he cannot believe it is the only sphere. This view is closely connected with his rejection, on the one hand, of any form of predestination or fatalism, physical or otherwise, and, on the other hand, his refusal to admit an absolute free will—heredity and circumstances count for too much in human life. It is, therefore, too abhorrent to our moral sense that the great majority of mankind, who have had no real chance in this world of living the Christian life, should, without further opportunity, be doomed to eternal punishment, and that all hope of throwing off the evil self and of becoming reconciled with God should cease with death. Yet he conceives the possibility of an eternal rebellion against God, which would involve eternal punishment; in this light he criticizes the fine phrase which he quotes from Dr. George Mac Donald, "that it would be nothing less than injustice to punish infinitely what was finitely committed."

There is a suggestive essay on John Stuart Mill, which well brings out the conflict in his nature between the heart and the head, his logic and his sympathies. In Mr. Hutton's view, Mill's total influence on English thought may be thus summarized:

"That he will have rendered it difficult for sceptics to shut themselves up in a shell of repellent theory, that he will have taught them to sound all the doubtfulness of doubt, to enter into all the paradoxes of an empirical philosophy, to appreciate the religious enthusiasm consistent with a utilitarian belief—rather than that he will have made any fundamental truth or any fundamental denial clearer than it was before."

Matthew Arnold's 'New Christian Catechism' is rather severely criticized, and he is charged, not unfairly, with

"a hardened indifference to the meanings of words and the principles of true literature, with the practice of debasing the coinage of religious language and using great sayings in a new and washed-out sense of his own."

The essay on Browning's theology is somewhat fragmentary and disappointing. Much better is the corresponding essay on Tennyson, the concluding sentences of which, summing up its general tenor, seem to give a far truer statement of the late Laureate's attitude towards religion than some more recent sources have done:—

"The lines of his theology were in harmony with the great central lines of Christian thought; but, in coming down to details, it soon passed into a region where all was wishful, and dogma disappeared in a haze of radiant twilight."

History of Scotland. By P. Hume Brown. Vol. I. (Cambridge, University Press.)

DR. HUME BROWN has been hitherto known as the biographer of Knox and Buchanan; henceforth it should be as the historian of Scotland. It is an old, old tale, that history of Scotland, but it is retold by him here according to the most recent lights. His first volume comes down to the death of James V., and records for the first time the certain date of that death, December 14th, 1542—it has been variously given until now as the 8th, 13th, 16th, and 18th. This is a small but typical sample of the entire work; every page evinces deep research and wide erudition. The bibliography of the chief authorities used runs to nearly one hundred and fifty items, and gives some idea of the labour entailed by the task of outlining sixteen centuries in four hundred pages of print. What to put in and what, above all, to leave out, how much space to allot to this episode and how much to that, which of the two or the dozen conflicting sources to follow—such are a few of the problems that must have cropped up in every paragraph. It is bewildering to think of; but any specialist who has ever worked on the limited period of, say, a single reign may dimly guess what it would mean to multiply fiftyfold his own old difficulties.

Skene's 'Celtic Scotland' closes at 1286, and Tytler's 'History' opens with 1249, so that Hill Burton's has till now been our only complete 'History of Scotland.' It remains a most excellent work; but nearly thirty years have elapsed since its latest revision, and during that period a vast amount of fresh material has been opened up to the historian by the publications of the Record series, the Scottish Treasury accounts, the Scottish Text Society, the Scottish History Society, and by such individual workers as Skene, Prof. Rhys, M. Jusserand, and Mr. Gairdner. It must have been often a sore temptation to sacrifice the old for the new; but this Dr. Hume Brown has generally resisted with fortitude. His proportion throughout seems to be justly maintained, especially when one considers that for the most interesting periods, such as the days of Wallace, there is sometimes the scantiest material. Perhaps in his chapter on James IV. there is rather more about Scotland's relations with Spain and Gueldres and Denmark than is warranted by the influence of those countries upon Scotland; and one may grudge a little the space devoted to the never-ending turmoils of the Islesmen. St. Cuthbert certainly deserved more than a couple of lines; the Countess of Buchan should have been mentioned under 1306; and the battle of Arderlydd was hardly worth referring to unless the reader was also to be told who fought it, and who proved victor. The actual mistakes that present themselves are as trivial as they are few. Perkin Warbeck, of course, did not give himself out for the "elder" of the two princes supposed to have been murdered in the Tower; the date (1093) of Malcolm Canmore's death is omitted, and it was at the foundation of the existing cathedral of Durham that he had just assisted; "archbishop of St. Andrews" there was none in 1346; 6,000l. Scots can

never have been equal to 2,000l. sterling; Hector Boece wrote 'Lives of Bishops of Mortlach and Aberdeen' (not Huntly); and the "six weeks' siege" of Norham in 1513 is an obvious clerical slip for "six days'." One highly commendable feature is that Dr. Hume Brown nearly always localizes the scenes of his events; when he writes of the battle of Arkinholm he tells where Arkinholm was, on the site of the present Langholm—which point we remember once hunting for vainly in Hill Burton's and several more histories. The seven maps form a valuable addition to the text, but that of Bannockburn might also have indicated the perplexing battle-field of Stirling Bridge; and the last should not misplace Carlawerock, and wholly omit Tantallon, Dunstanborough, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, the town perhaps oftenest mentioned in these pages.

To review this history in two or three columns seems like taking a snap-shot of Scotland with a kodak; to review it adequately would demand a fuller knowledge than its author's, and ampler space than he has allowed himself. Still, there are two or three remarks that we would make at almost haphazard. One fact which Dr. Hume Brown might, perhaps, have found room for is that in 1298, both before and after the battle of Falkirk, Edward I. presented two dozen English Churchmen to Scottish benefices, at Ayr, Wigton, Sanquhar, Bothwell, Douglas, Dunkeld, Arbuthnot, Forteviot, &c.; that illustrates, as nothing else does, his set resolve to anglicize Scotland. "At the death of Alexander III. in 1286," writes Dr. Hume Brown,

"Scotland was in every sense a greater and more prosperous nation than at the death of David II. in 1371. In the modern significance of the word, indeed, a nation could not then exist. A truly national consciousness was impossible while self-expression in literature, in art, in religion was so imperfect."

There is little to be said about literature, though Barbour just then was working on his 'Brus'; and religion had not yet been perfected into Calvinism. But for art, of which architecture is surely no petty department, would Dr. Hume Brown for one moment compare the shrines of Melrose and Elgin with, say, the new St. Cuthbert's Church at Edinburgh, or the newer box-like horror on the Castle Rock above, perhaps the grandest site in Christendom? No, as builders of churches and castles the Scots of the fourteenth century were far ahead of their descendants of to-day; if architecture is to be taken for a test, national consciousness should be less possible now than then. Exception may be taken also to the foot-note on James I.'s marriage to Lady Jane Beaufort that, "as will afterwards be seen, the motive of love must now be regarded as questionable"; for nine pages later Dr. Hume Brown gives it as his opinion that "the 'Kings Quair' has, *probably* on *insufficient grounds*, been assigned to another hand than James's." And whether James wrote it or no, the narrative of Regnault Girard (1435) establishes the happy home life of the king and queen and their children. True, Jane married again two years after James's murder; but remarriage was as inevitable in those days for a Scottish widow as ever was suttee for a Hindu one. The

Douglases seem to get scant justice in the chapter on James II. The sixth Earl of Douglas was murdered with his brother at Edinburgh Castle in 1440, when the king was only a boy; but it was James's dagger that foully stabbed the eighth earl at Stirling in 1452. "Vigour and enterprise" are singular attributes for a cowardly assassin. But what we regret most throughout the whole volume is the studied exclusion of every such historical (or pseudo-historical) phrase as "I mak' sikar," "My lords, is this mows or earnest?" and "It came with a lass, and it will pass with a lass." The last Dr. Hume Brown thus paraphrases: "In words that are variously reported, James exclaimed that the Crown had come to his house by a woman, and would pass from it by a woman," which somehow sounds rather tame. Deathbeds were not then attended by shorthand reporters, so the historian might almost be justified in selecting what he thought the best version. And the reader of history ought, as it seems to us, to learn the story of Kirkpatrick's cry, or of how Angus came by his nickname "Bell the Cat," even although those stories "do not inspire confidence." Dr. Hume Brown himself speaks of "Bell the Cat," but the wherefore of the nickname he leaves in total obscurity. It is all very well relying on contemporaries, but Dr. Hume Brown does not do so exclusively. Father Hay, his authority for Oliver Sinclair's parentage, wrote a century and a half after the battle of Solway Moss.

Yet, after all, what little faults are these! if, indeed, faults they be. It is a most inestimable boon to possess at last a history of Scotland brief, but connected, lucid, learned, and accurate. Some day, his second and concluding volume out, Dr. Hume Brown might well apply himself to a larger history, in which he would enjoy fuller room for discussion of difficulties and for exact references. There is really room for a work of that sort. Here, as it is, one has often to accept the author's novel statements on credit; but then those statements do inspire a confidence that he will not accord to Boece or Pitscottie.

Toulon et les Anglais en 1793. Par Paul Cottin. (Paris, Ollendorff.)

No learned book, based on documentary evidence, has previously been written on the surrender of Toulon to the Anglo-Spanish fleet in August, 1793. In England we can only quote, besides Brenton's and James's naval histories, a 'Summary Account of the Proceedings of the British Fleet' (1805), Gilbert Elliot's 'Life and Letters' (1874), and Lord Auckland's correspondence; in Spain, two biographies of Charles IV., by Spanish writers; in Italy, a 'Mémoire sur la Guerre des Alpes et les Événements en Piémont pendant la Révolution Française,' by Thacon de Revel, and 'Estratto delle Lettere di Mylord Hood, del Tenente General P. Gravina' (Naples, 1793). In France, Z. Pons compiled in 1825 a 'Mémoire pour servir à l'Histoire de la Ville de Toulon en 1793,' from recollections of witnesses and other untrustworthy sources; while fifteen years later Lauvergne, in his 'Histoire de la Révolution Française dans le Var,' apologized for the Repub-

licans as warmly as Pons had done for the Royalists. It was not till 1861 M. Henry endeavoured to write an impartial account of a contraverted event; but he knew nothing outside the archives of Toulon. Now M. Paul Cottin has been through all the papers preserved in Paris (Admiralty, War Office, Bibliothèque Nationale, and Archives Nationales) and in London: papers of Lord Hood, and correspondence between the Foreign Office and the British ambassadors of the period; various papers in the Record Office; and a part of Lord Auckland's letters (British Museum).

Until July 13th, 1793, Toulon was in the hands of the Jacobins, and ruled by the club Saint Jean, where all the workmen of the dockyard met daily and gave regular orders to the Minister of Marine. Monge is obliged, for instance, to promise on February 10th to reserve ten employments out of seventy for the town of Toulon. The idleness of these workmen, 6,000 in number, was extraordinary, and one of them confessed: "Ça fait frémir de voir tant de monde dans un port à ne rien faire!" The sailors behaved still worse than the workmen: Gohet-Duchesse, captain of the *Aréthuse*, could not persuade his crew to sail towards Roussillon, and wrote to Admiral Trogoff:—

"Voilà les farandoleurs, les promeneurs des bonnets de la liberté dans les rues de Toulon, ces grands crieurs, 'Vive la nation!' Des scélérats, qui n'en sont que les ennemis les plus acharnés. Voilà les reptiles qui se qualifient sans-culottes, et qu'à la mer on peut qualifier à juste titre sans-âme et lâches!"

Therefore the French navy was quite unable to defend the coast against the enemy, and Admiral Hood had the best possible opportunity for seizing Toulon when he anchored off Cap Sicié on July 15th. The Jacobins had been expelled two days previously by the Royalists, headed by Trogoff and Chaussegros, who were disposed to open the harbour to the English fleet. But a considerable portion of the French naval officers were reluctant, and especially Rear-Admiral Chambon de Saint-Julien. Hood claimed the help of the Spanish admiral Langara:—

"The Toulon commissioners are now on board and have offered to put the harbour and forts in my possession, but at present I have no troops sufficient to defend the works, and there is a strong division in the fleet.....Don Langara commands the fleet of Spain in these seas.....I have sent the frigate back to him, requesting, in the most pressing manner, that in the present situation of things (which I have fully stated to him) he will be pleased to send the squadron of his fleet under the command of Admiral Gravina to me with as many troops as he can spare."

Langara replied on August 26th:—

"I have determined to proceed immediately in view of your squadron, and at the same time I dispatched an express to the commander-in-chief of the army in Roussillon, desiring that he would embark in four ships which I left for that purpose 2,000 or 3,000 of the best troops, to be employed as your Excellency wishes in the operations you have pointed out."

The most perfect and cordial good understanding subsisted between Hood and Langara when they landed at Toulon, where they were received "with all appearance of very joyful hearts" (August 29th). The keys were presented to Hood:—

"I announced to all the sections that Admiral Langara and I (standing close to each other) were only one; that we were actuated by the same principles."

Rear-Admiral Goodall was appointed Governor, and Gravina became commandant of the troops.

But the good understanding did not last long, and the Anglo-Spanish joint lordship led to a strong contest between the two admirals. "From the very day," said Langara,

"that I had the honour to combine with your Excellency in the expedition of Toulon we agreed upon the *absolute equality of command* to be held by the subalterns whom we should name for the defence and preservation of the place. On these principles the constituted authorities and the general committee acted from the time of our entrance into the port, reposing the military command in *both admirals*, and acknowledging with all solemnity Rear-Admiral Don P. Gravina as commandant-general of the troops, and Rear-Admiral Goodall as Governor of the town of Toulon, the keys of which they presented at the same time to your Excellency and to me."

Hood protested that he was proud to entertain respect and esteem for Langara, and entertained the most sincere desire to co-operate with him upon fair and equitable grounds; but he complained of undue attempts to secure power made by Spanish officers:—

"With respect to the keys of the town being presented, your Excellency has been misinformed; they were the keys only of their bureau and the places of the archives."

Lord Grenville preferred the plan of the Spanish troops being wholly withdrawn from Toulon to their being left there under circumstances which might create misunderstanding and ill will.

Instead of quarrelling, English and Spaniards ought to have been united against the Republicans. At the beginning of September, Generals Carteaux and Lapoype had 12,000 men under their command, and Gravina 7,500 only (4,000 Spaniards, 2,000 English, 1,500 French). Three months later the besiegers were 37,978 (35,978 foot, 344 horse, and 1,656 artillerymen) against 18,700 besieged (7,000 Spaniards, 2,000 English, 1,500 French, 6,200 Neapolitans, and 2,000 Swedes). The end of the siege could not be doubtful. General O'Hara was taken prisoner by the Republicans on November 29th, and on December 1st Gilbert Elliot wrote to Henry Dundas that the situation was very unfavourable:—

"Any confidence which my own zeal and sanguine wishes might lead me to entertain or express would deserve very little attention."

The leader of the French artillery was Capt. Bonaparte, who was highly praised by Generals Dugommier (Carteaux's successor) and Du Teil. The latter wrote to the Minister of War:—

"Je manque d'expression pour te peindre le mérite de Bonaparte: beaucoup de science, autant d'intelligence et trop de bravoure, voilà une faible esquisse des vertus de ce rare officier. C'est à toi, ministre, de les consacrer à la gloire de la République."

English, Spaniards, and their allies were finally obliged to quit Toulon on December 19th, 1793.

M. P. Cottin's book is illustrated with four contemporary sketches by François

Marius Granet, two water-colours showing the position of the French fleet on August 28th, and a map of Toulon and its neighbourhood drawn by naval engineer Sardou, and presented by him to the Convention.

NEW NOVELS.

Cousin Ivo. By Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick. (Black.)

MRS. SIDGWICK has written more than one tale where various nationalities are mingled and sundry social and racial idiosyncrasies are made visible with considerable lightness of touch. The scene of 'Cousin Ivo' is in Germany, and the place and people are well put on the canvas. The story is readable and pleasant enough, though Cousin Ivo himself, the hero and villain, has not all the interest that might be expected. Although far from playing his part in a merely conventional fashion, he somehow fails to make a great deal of effect. The German, as opposed to the British point of view, is at times amusingly conveyed, though the human interest is in no case intensely strong. The Zipp family and their Oleander Villa are intensely German, and rather funny. Their Teutonic obtuseness, servility, yet determination to be what some one has called "upsides" with the aristocratic element at Erach, are well drawn. Still Mrs. Sidgwick has done better things than this.

Samuel Boyd of Catchpole Square: a Mystery. By B. L. Farjeon. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MR. FARJEON tells in his cheerful, loquacious, and frequently mysterious fashion the story of two money-lenders, one of whom, Samuel Boyd, was murdered in Catchpole Square. Two men are suspected of the crime, one of them being the murdered man's son and the other his clerk, who disappears on the fatal night. The son has a friend, who breaks into the house a few days after the murder, and discovers what he considers to be proofs of young Boyd's guilt. We mention these preliminaries in order to show the reader what kind of story Mr. Farjeon has provided for his entertainment. It is a mystery of murder, melodramatic villainy, and most ingenious and roundabout detection. Every page is full of incident and movement; every character stands out, even if it be only as a caricature; and the brisk narrative allows nothing to surprise us—not even the gentleman in a black coat who sets out from the printer's with a damp fold of double-demy posters, a tin of paste, and a big brush, and proceeds to stick the said posters on the walls in broad daylight. In short, this is a story such as Mr. Farjeon has accustomed readers to expect, and it may be read uncritically with much satisfaction.

Well, after All— By F. Frankfort Moore. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MR. MOORE's title does not appear to be well chosen. For one thing, it offers an almost irresistible inducement to an unprincipled reader to glance at the end of the book, and if he does so, he will largely discount the interest of an ingenious plot. We confess we suspected the gamekeeper, "after all," of the murder of Dick Westwood; still

the secret is very fairly kept to the end, and the mechanism of the story leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. Moore's readers are accustomed to much life and movement in an author so brilliant occasionally, and so uniformly readable; but the present book is hardly up to expectation. The dialogue does not flag, but there is little of the distinctive brightness to which we are accustomed in his work. Perhaps the sombreness of Miss Mowbray's soliloquies and her repeated appeals to Heaven have something to do with the touch of heaviness we note; yet the character in itself is well imagined. She has idealized the dashing cavalryman who was the lover of her youth; and when he returns physically and morally altered, as he explains, by the lapse of more than the fateful seven years, during which he has been in the wilds of Africa and out of all touch with civilization, she endeavours to shut her eyes to his deterioration and to win him back to love. The picture is none the less true in that she recognizes in time that even womanly fidelity has its limitations. Her brother Cyril, among the minor characters, is well drawn, if hardly worth drawing in his shallowness.

One of the Grenvilles. By S. R. Lysaght. (Macmillan & Co.)

'ONE OF THE GRENVILLES' is a one-volume affair, but there is a great deal of it, and it is about more than one Grenville. In fact the length and closeness of the print are a little portentous. When a member of the family succumbs to time or chance, the author fills up his or her place. One generation succeeds another, and is developed with the same care and consideration as the former. It is no easy task for Martin, the hero of the story, to fill the place of his uncle, Capt. Grenville. The real hero is the uncle, but it says something for the nephew that he is not completely overshadowed. The Grenvilles have as a family helped to make English history, and the prestige of the race is safe in the hands of William Grenville, and, with a difference, in those of his nephew. Martin has his fine points, but William, though no less human, has them—and more. He has a further advantage in the engaging manners of an earlier time. If the book had not really a good deal of interest and some good writing, the length and the rather roundabout treatment of some of the material would be discouraging. As it is, the reader gets through it undismayed. Besides one or two studies of fine old English gentlemen, and a lady not young, but with charm, there are a few pleasant younger folk—among them an Irish girl who does not quite know her own mind in her love affairs, yet is somehow "nane the waur o' that." Nancy, a nice fresh English girl, is also not quite sure who is to be the ideal husband, but nobody need bear her any grudge for her innocent philandering. One of the lovers is the self-satisfied son of a self-made father. He is rather well drawn.

The Guardians of Panzy. By Dolf Wyllarde. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THE dramatic literature of the day affords plenty of instances of plots which have only one tolerable scene to justify their existence; 'The Guardians of Panzy' is a story of a

somewhat similar type. Its plot is fairly original, though it seems lacking in the element of probability; and the reader's interest in the story would certainly be affected by a summary of its leading features. The title-page describes the book as "a story of a man, a woman, and a child," the last of whom supplies the name of the volume. It is a story of life of to-day in London or its suburbs; it is carefully written, and it contains occasionally pathetic passages. The writer, apparently a lady, is also the author of another novel, entitled 'A Lonely Little Lady.'

Life at Twenty. By Charles Russell Morse. (Heinemann.)

THIS odd volume appears to have been planned and penned by some one suffering from a perfect plethora of undigested information. Board-schooling, gardening, Extension lectures, unassimilated Meredithism, and many other hobbies seem to have been cleared off in the book. Sheer youth and inexperience may also have something to say to it. The manners and customs and speech of the men and women who disport themselves through these pages are most peculiar. If they suggest anything it is a motley throng of domestic servants, clerks, teachers, and others. Surely so much pomposity, flippancy, and vulgarity have never before met in one story. Yet it is only fair to say there are evidences of a kind of misguided talent sadly in need of pruning and repressing. As for the ponderosity of many of the sentences, it is only equalled by the unintelligibility of others. The whole seems to us to form rather a curious commentary on the changes that have taken place with regard to those who write. Commercialisms, such as "fall" for *veil*, jostle pseudo-scientific remarks and abundant classical allusions. Some one talks of a "polished cad." The cad we admit, but not the polish.

A Millionaire's Daughter. By Percy White. (Pearson.)

A MILLIONAIRE engages a gentleman of moderate means as his secretary and defence against unwise philanthropy. The secretary finds himself on his employer's death trustee and adviser to his daughter, the heiress, who is already half engaged to a man of birth. But he loves her himself. Can he tell her so? This, with other circumstances which increase the difficulty, is a problem out of which Mr. White makes an excellent novel. The character-drawing is particularly good. There is much of the terse and pointed language which distinguishes the author above ordinary novelists, and, as in 'A Passionate Pilgrim,' a sense of mild disillusion which amounts to rather a pleasant cynicism. We like, too, such references as "Grecian gifts" and "Pyrrhic victories," though the number of persons able to appreciate them is probably decreasing rapidly.

The Rapin. By Henry de Vere Stacpoole. (Heinemann.)

THE author of 'The Rapin' has grafted some latter-day talk and episodes on well-known phases of Parisian life. So far as it goes, the little story has cleverness, though it suggests a mixture of ignorance

and familiarity with the scenes described. Some original and even brilliant things are said, but on the whole the book appears a good deal dominated by Mürger—brought up to date, of course.

A Short History of the Saracens. By Ameer Ali, Syed, M.A., C.I.E., Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bengal. With Maps and Illustrations. (Macmillan & Co.)

The Caliphate: its Rise, Decline, and Fall. By Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I. Third Edition. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THERE is no doubt that a good "short history" of the Mohammedan rule has been wanted for years. Old Ockley's robust narrative is no longer read, and Gibbon naturally restricts his astonishingly accurate account of the Saracens to the part they contributed to the great scheme he unfolds. Besides, Ockley based his history on inferior authorities, and a great deal has been discovered since Gibbon's time. The standard work on the history of the Caliphate has been, for the last half century, Weil's 'Geschichte der Chalifen,' a learned and valuable compilation from excellent Arabic sources, but one that complicates the inherent repulsiveness to Western readers of any Eastern non-Biblical subject by that superlative dullness and clumsiness of treatment in which the Germans are pre-eminent. Sir William Muir has been an industrious interpreter of Weil in English, and his sketch of 'The Caliphate' has held the field for some years. It is, however, limited in scope, and somewhat arid in manner, and we do not recollect that it has ever been called interesting. No similar book, English or American, however, could hitherto in the least compete with Sir William's two volumes, the 'Annals' and the 'Caliphate.' Now he has a formidable rival in Syed Ameer Ali, who, if he is not a better Arabic scholar, has the advantage of being a Muslim, with a native's knowledge of the East and an enthusiastic sympathy with his subject, which is advantageously reflected in his excellent English style. Moreover, Ameer Ali, though he ends his Asiatic history, like Muir, with the fall of Baghdad at the Mongol invasion, does not limit his survey to the Eastern Caliphate, but appends a fairly complete summary of the domination of the Moors in Spain and a sketch of Arab rule in North Africa. His volume covers a wider field than Sir William Muir's, and it is also based upon other and sometimes better authorities. The list of books consulted includes a good many that have not been largely used in previous histories of the kind, but, of course, it is not easy to tell how much they have been worked, or how far they have been consulted at second-hand. Lists of authorities are sometimes unintentionally a little deceptive, and we have an impression that European works have been employed more generally in this compilation than the original Arabic chroniclers. Indeed, the references which Ameer Ali, in the most generous manner, makes to various authors, such as Kremer, Dozy, Reinaud, Sédillot, Oelsner, Michaud, Mills, Osborn, and others, show some of his chief sources, and show, too, that they are of somewhat mixed authority. His favourite

Arabic historian seems to be al-Mas'ûdi, whereof a good text and French translation exist; but he also quotes, not indeed Tabari, but Ibn-al-Athîr, Ibn-Khaldûn, and other native chroniclers.

Whatever the sources—and most of them appear to be good—the result is a tolerably exact and comprehensive survey of the empire of the Caliphs down to 1258, and of the Moorish rule in Spain down to the final expulsion in 1610. Some parts are much better done than others, as might be expected in view of the inequality of the special authorities, and the early pre-Islamic history of the Arabs is almost ignored; but the book as a whole is carefully prepared, skilfully ordered, and forms the best handbook of the subject so far published in English. The chapters on various stages in Muslim civilization are extremely interesting, and though in a limited space it was impossible to attempt anything approaching to a history of Arabic literature or science, enough is said to open the eyes of the unlearned and to inspire the student with a desire to know more. Every aid is given that marginal summaries and dates, headlines, and tables can provide, and the general appearance is worthy of Messrs. Macmillan's well-known taste.

In a work abounding in detail, and especially in Oriental words, a few misprints and even mistakes are to be looked for, and Syed Ameer Ali pleads in excuse that he had to see the volume through the press in the midst of his judicial labours. We have detected no misprints in English, but a great many Arabic and Persian names are wrongly spelt, and some of these are evidently errors of the author, not the printer. Ameer Ali, for example, insists upon putting the *sheddâ* on the wrong letter in Ommayyade for Omayyade and Mutawwakil for Mutawakkil; frequently uses double letters for single, as Hassan, Abbasside; writes Rûm for Rûm, and is guilty of sundry other slips. The alternative derivation of Saracens "from *Sahara* = desert, and *naskin*, dwellers," is untenable, and "Madâin (or the Two Cities)" implies a mistake of the plural for the dual, while the statement that 'Abd-al-Malik "was the first to open a mint in Islam" requires considerable qualification. The legend of Julian's daughter Florinda in connexion with the Arab invasion of Spain should hardly be given as authentic history. The common derivation of "Gibraltar, Jabl(u)-Tarick," is not only misspelt, but probably unfounded. We are more inclined to derive it from *Gebel et-Tair*, the "Mountain of Birds," a favourite name among the Arabs for a bluff. On p. 189 some weights are given as grains which should be grammes. Barkiyârûk cannot possibly be derived from *Bek-Yârûk* (p. 320). Assyria did not form part of Mesopotamia in any proper sense. Palestine was not "in the possession of the sons of Ortuk," though they were governors of Jerusalem. The phrase "the ballista and catapults (*manjanik*)" is tautological, for the *ballista* was a catapult, and the *manjanik* were mangonels. Bilbais was certainly not Pelusium. Saladin did not hold "various offices" under Nûr-ad-din "before he proceeded to Egypt." Mosul did not "follow suit" in vassalage to Saladin until he had twice vainly laid siege to it, and in the end the submission was

rather an alliance. The battle of Hittin was fought on Saturday, July 4th, not Friday, the 3rd, and the list of those who escaped omits Balian of Ibelin. Al-Khar-rûba was not "a fortress on the Mediterranean, three miles to the south of Kaita [Haifa?], on Mount Carmel," but a hill station, hitherto unidentified, inland, somewhere near Shafra'am. Richard's famous march along the coast from Acre to Jaffa covered 60, not 150 miles, and the "eleven Homeric battles" would be difficult to particularize. Ameer Ali takes the proposed marriage between Joan of Sicily and Saphadin quite seriously, and thinks that "Richard's priests" interfered to mar what "might have been the means of bridging the gulf that still divides Christendom from Islam." It is impossible, however, to read Bahâ-ad-din's account of the negotiation without coming to the conclusion that Saladin viewed the proposal as a joke. In any case it was preposterous. Apparently unaware that the letters relied upon to prove it are forgeries, our author repeats the old charge that Richard instigated the Assassins of Massiat (read Masyâf) to murder Conrad of Montferrat. In treating of the period of the Crusades the author has forgotten to refer to an article which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* a few years back, and to which he is evidently indebted. The account of the beginning of the Mamlûk dynasty, of Queen Shajar-ad-durr, and the Crusade of St. Louis needs considerable revision and expansion. By the way, there is no "Hus-sainieh" mosque at Cairo, the famous old gate is not called "Bab uz-Zawila," and the city itself never has the article *al-Misr*.

It is rather a pity that the book is "illustrated." Fourteen cuts in six hundred and thirty pages are altogether inadequate, and, besides, they are not very good or very appropriate. A "General View of Ispahan" appears in the middle of the siege of Acre, of all places in the book; there is a picture of the tomb of Tamerlane, though the noble Tartarian does not fall within the scope of the history; the same objection applies to the view of the so-called "Tombs of the Caliphs" at Cairo; whilst late illustrations of Ottoman ladies can scarcely be said to represent Arab dress under the Caliphate with much precision. The maps show little understanding of historical geography. That of "Arabia in the time of the Prophet," for example, includes various cities (as Basra, Fostat, Khartûm) which were not then founded, and fields of battles fought after his death.

The defects of Ameer Ali's history, however, bear but a small proportion to its merits, and the mistakes we have indicated may easily be corrected in a new edition. The book will be useful to many students who have long been in want of a handy work of the kind, and its general accuracy and undoubted interest should ensure it as large a measure of popularity as a book on Oriental history can venture to expect.

As the third edition of Sir W. Muir's handsome volume is simply a reprint of the second, we need not do more than call the attention of the public interested in Oriental history to its reissue.

AMERICAN FICTION.

DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL is a writer of considerable skill. It seems a pity that he has explained too much in his introduction to *Far in the Forest* (Fisher Unwin). The story explains itself very well without it, and there was no advantage in saying that the scene is laid in times long before the great war. Though the locality fixed upon would not be suitable at the present moment, some other part of the States could, no doubt, have been chosen, and the story would be all the better for being presented as a story of to-day. It has, at all events, every appearance of being the result of the writer's actual experience. The details are vividly described and the characters are full of life. It may interest Dr. Mitchell to hear that the word "galluses" is still in use in the north of England. He explains it: "*Anglice*, suspenders"; but the ordinary word for the thing in England is "braces."

The Juggler, by Charles Egbert Craddock (Gay & Bird), is full of those strongly marked contrasts of life and character in which American novelists easily find good material. Some of the niceties of the humour are probably missed by English readers; but much of it is of that general kind which is not foreign to any one who delights in human nature. The book is comparatively free from the typical jocularities which is so often introduced into American novels in a sort of common form, and the author manages to give one the impression that she is not merely studying to say what she thinks her readers will find amusing. In a word, she appears to be genuine. The tragic end comes as a surprise, and most readers will wish she could have contrived a less gruesome conclusion.

Some of our Neighbours, by Mary E. Wilkins (Dent & Co.), is a small collection of studies of the almost infinitely little. Each of these sets down the bald facts of some incident of village life; but one hardly recognizes the skill which in earlier works has shown Miss Wilkins to be an artist as well as a humourist. The little volume has some good illustrations, and its chief attraction to admirers of Miss Wilkins will be the excellent portrait of the author.

Moriah's Mourning, by Ruth McEnery Stuart (Harper & Brothers), is one of a collection of short pieces which the author calls half-hour sketches. A large part of the volume is in negro dialect, and is neither more nor less attractive than such matter usually is. As most women write stories nowadays, it ought to be part of American girls' education that they should not write about negroes. The output of this sort of literature must, one would think, be in excess of the demand, though the fact that the American comic papers are full of jokes about negroes seems to show that the demand is insatiable. Negro dialect and negro jokes seem to be the bane of American minor fiction.

ENGLISH PHILOLOGY.

King Alfred's Old English Version of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. Edited from the MSS., with Introduction, Critical Notes, and Glossary, by Walter John Sedgefield. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—King Alfred's translation of Boethius has been preserved in two MSS.: one of the tenth century, in the Cotton collection in the British Museum, and the other, said to be of the twelfth century, in the Bodleian Library. A single leaf of a third MS., probably somewhat earlier than the Cotton MS., was discovered in 1886 in the Bodleian by Prof. Napier, but has since disappeared. Of the two principal MSS., that in the Bodleian, in spite of its later date and orthography, represents an older archetype than that of the other, as it contains the prose version of the *carmina*, while in the Cotton MS. this is replaced by a metrical rendering which is proved to have been merely versified from the old English prose without recourse to the

original. The former editions have merely given the text of the Bodleian copy, with the addition of the "metres" and some variant readings from the Cotton MS. Mr. Sedgefield has earned the gratitude of scholars by publishing for the first time a complete transcript of the Cotton text. His task has been one of no small difficulty, because the MS. suffered very seriously in the disastrous fire of 1731. It fortunately happened, however, that many of the readings of the Cotton MS., and the whole of the "metres," were appended by Francis Junius to the copy made by him of the Bodleian MS., which is still extant. We do not think—though the matter is certainly debatable—that Mr. Sedgefield has adopted the best possible method in the arrangement of his edition. The right course would have been to print the two texts *in extenso* on opposite pages. Instead of doing so, Mr. Sedgefield has followed the Cotton text of the prose so far as it was legible, filling up the lacunæ from the Bodleian MS. The Cotton "metres" are given, not where they occur in the MS., but at the end of the book, their place in the continuous text being supplied by the Bodleian prose version. This procedure, apart from other obvious inconveniences, has necessitated the use of some rather confusing typographical devices. All matter not taken from the Cotton MS. is printed in italics; the words and letters which never were in that MS. are enclosed in round brackets, and those which are now missing from it in square brackets. The brackets, by the way, seem in a few instances to have been inadvertently omitted. Where the text is taken from the Cotton MS., the chief variants of the Bodleian copy (but not its regular deviations in spelling) are given in foot-notes. The text of the fragment of the third MS. is printed at the end of the book from a copy made by Prof. Napier. Except on the general ground of method, we have little fault to find with Mr. Sedgefield's work. We have noted only three obvious misprints (in addition to those mentioned in the *errata*): "unscyldige" for *unscyldige* on p. 123, "earforu" for *earforu* on p. 56, and "pundorlic" for *wundorlic* on p. 80. The introduction gives an adequate account of the MSS. and former editions, and an outline of the results of Schepss's investigations with regard to the relation of Alfred's translation to the original and to the early Latin commentaries. The glossary does not attempt more than an approximate definition of senses, but it seems to have been prepared with care, and its copious references to forms will be found very useful.

The second number of the *Bonner Beiträge zur Anglistik*, edited by Prof. M. Trautmann (Bonn, P. Hansen), is a "Sammelheft," consisting of four contributions by three different authors. The first and longest of these, Dr. Richard Dohse's essay on Colley Cibber's acting version of 'Richard III.,' is a careful piece of work, and is not uninteresting, though it calls for no special remark. In the frequent references to Dr. Abbott's 'Shakespearean Grammar' the author's name is always given as "Abbot." Dr. Gerhard Mürkens contributes an elaborate investigation of the Old English 'Exodus,' which has considerable value, though we doubt whether there is sufficient ground for the very definite chronological conclusion which the writer deduces from the language and metre. The two remaining papers are from the editor's own pen. The former of these, which treats of two points on the runic subscriptions to Cynewulf's poems, appears to us valueless. Prof. Trautmann's second article, on the other hand, which is the first instalment of a series of contributions to the textual criticism and interpretation of 'Beowulf,' is full of interest. Many of the writer's suggestions are, if not absolutely convincing, at any rate worthy of careful consideration. In line 357 he conjectures *unhrör* for the puzzling *unhâr* of the MS., which scholars have hitherto accepted, adding

forced and unsatisfactory attempts at explanation. In lines 185-6 a plausible sense is obtained by reading (after Thorpe) *wêne* for *wēnan*, and correcting *gewendan* into *gewinnan*. For *mid gemete*, in line 780, Prof. Trautmann proposes the really brilliant emendation *magen-ellen* (suggested by *magen-ellen* in line 660). If this be not correct, it certainly deserves to be so. In line 219 the correction of *antid* into *artid* seems at least as likely as any of the current interpretations of the existing text. The proposed change of *here-wæsmun* (line 678) into *here-wæpnum* gets rid of a *ἀραξ λεγόμενον*, and seems to improve the sense. In line 669 the substitution of *ābād* for *ābēad* seems plausible, but one would expect a genitive instead of the accusative *eoton*. Amongst the other emendations proposed by Prof. Trautmann there are many which provoke strong dissent; but he is always ingenious, and very seldom attempts to correct the received text unless there is some reasonable ground for supposing it to be corrupt. We shall await with great interest the succeeding instalments of his work.

Zu den Kunstformen des mittelalterlichen Epos: Hartmanns 'Iwein,' das Nibelungenlied, Boccaccios 'Filostrato,' und Chaucers 'Troilus und Cryseyde.' Von Rudolf Fischer. (Vienna, Braumüller.)—We should like to know whether there is any person living to whom the title of this substantial volume—it consists of 370 large octavo pages—would suggest anything like a correct guess as to the nature of its contents. The book is, in fact, concerned throughout with nothing but statistics and deductions from them. The accomplished Innsbruck professor by whom it is written has convinced himself that he has discovered a method by which the criticism of the æsthetic value of an epic poem, and the elucidation of its design, may to a great extent be reduced to a matter of arithmetic. This method he has exemplified in a terribly laborious examination of the four mediæval epics mentioned on the title-page. It would be impossible within the limits of a short review to give any approximately complete account of Prof. Fischer's mode of procedure; but a brief outline of a few of its leading features may suffice to enable the reader to form an opinion as to the probable value of this new engine of critical investigation. An epos, we are told, consists essentially of a succession of "pictures" (*Bilder*), with necessary connecting links. These pictures are of two kinds, "epic" and "dramatic"; and the latter may be further distinguished as "lyric" and "dramatic" in a narrower sense. In his examination of 'Iwein,' which he regards as the model of perfect epic art, Prof. Fischer has set himself to count the "pictures" of each sort occurring in the several sections (corresponding to the successive stages in the progress of the action). Having tabulated the results of his enumeration, he proceeds to calculate the relative frequency, and the relative average and total number of lines, of the "pictures" of each kind as compared with the others, and to bring these results into the form of ratios with unity as denominator. Then the relative frequency and length of the "monologues," "dialogues," and "polylogues," the proportion which the dialogues between principal characters bear to those between subordinate characters, and many other matters of the same kind, are all subjected to calculation. The author shows to his own satisfaction that in this supreme masterpiece the arithmetical analysis of the several sections yields exactly such results as are required by their relative importance in the poet's design. Prof. Fischer next deals with the Siegfried portion of the Nibelungenlied, which happens to be about equal in length to Hartmann's epic. Accepting the current dissection of the Nibelungenlied, he applies his arithmetical criteria separately to the work of the original poet and to that of the later redactor, and finds that they strikingly confirm his foregone conclusion of the immense

inferiority of the latter. Finally, he compares, according to the same method, Chaucer's 'Troilus' with its Italian original, and shows how the characteristics of the genius of the two poets, and their difference of mental attitude towards their common material, are reflected in the results of numerical analysis as applied to their works. We do not deny that now and then some valuable illustration of a poet's bent of mind and the direction of his sympathies may be derived from the observation of quantitative relations like those which are analyzed in this book with such appalling minuteness of detail. But even assuming the accuracy of Prof. Fischer's figures (which is a pretty large assumption), we have no confidence whatever in the general validity of his method. It is certainly carried out with marvellous ingenuity, and there is serious reason to fear that its speciousness will tempt many young German philologists to waste time and energy on researches of this unfruitful kind. The volume forms part of the series of "Wiener Beiträge zur englischen Philologie," edited by Profs. Schipper, Luick, and Pogatscher. It is a pity that these distinguished scholars should have lent their countenance to a work which, whatever may be its merit in parts, is based on essentially unsound principles.

BOOKS ON THE COLONIES AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Provincial Governor in the English Colonies of North America, by Mr. E. Boutell Greene (Longmans & Co.), is the seventh volume of historical studies published out of the income of the Torrey Fund. Such a work might not have come before the public in other circumstances, as it is fitted for students rather than the book-buyers whose tastes publishers chiefly consult. The author is now Professor of History in the University of Illinois, and this work, which in its original form was an essay for his degree at Harvard as Doctor of Philosophy, demonstrates the soundness of his training. The names of the Governors of the American colonies are known, and their blunders have been recorded, yet the character of their respective offices has never been explained with such clearness as in this work. In the earlier days some of the Governors were but managing directors of trading corporations. In the later they represented the sovereign. Both in earlier and later days the Governors were frequently in conflict with the Assemblies of the colonies. The Governors were touchy about their prerogatives, while the Assemblies were determined to render the Governors puppets; and parallels could be found in the history of many colonies for the strife between Charles I. and Parliament. Lack of commonsense in kings or their representatives is the reason why one of the former lost his head and many of the others their offices. Prof. Greene writes justly when he states that the underlying cause of the conflicts between the colonies and the Governors was that the colonists desired change and the Governors wished to uphold the existing order of things. If the men themselves had been more tactful and able, they could have held their own with ease. Most of them were incompetent, if not worse, and Hutchinson, one of the best, did not have fair play.

The History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719 (Macmillan & Co.), by Mr. E. McCready, a member of the Charleston Bar, has been written at intervals during a busy professional life. Nothing is more curious than the Constitution which John Locke drafted for Carolina. Although Mr. Leslie Stephen writes in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' that this "piece of constitution-mongering never came into operation," Mr. McCready shows how much it affected the life and growth of the persons and the region for which it was prepared. He points out—that others have overlooked—that the Constitution

clashed with the Charter, inasmuch as the Charter left to the people the decision as to the form of government, and the proprietors got over the difficulty by framing "Temporary Laws" and "Agrarian Laws," which were to be operative till the Constitution was adopted. After thirty years of hard work the proprietors abandoned all hope of its adoption. Yet many officers acted under it and accepted titles, Locke being one. He was the first Landgrave. The greatest omission in Locke's Constitution relates to education, no provision being made for the establishment of schools. To have appointed schoolmasters would have benefited the settlers more than the nomination of Caciques and Landgraves. However, the colony prospered, and its inhabitants became zealous for education. They are now pious to a degree which is uncommon in North America. Mr. McCready says that but one case of divorce is reported in the books of the state, and that this occurred during the period of "reconstruction," which he styles infamous.

Rhode Island and the Formation of the Union is a valuable addition to the studies in history which the Macmillan Company publish for Columbia University. The author, Mr. F. Greene Bates, is both painstaking in research and luminous in exposition. Though the state is one of the smallest in the Union, yet its official title is the longest, being "The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." Roger Williams, its founder, desired to exercise the liberty of conscience which was obnoxious to the Puritans of Massachusetts, but those who followed him in order to enjoy similar freedom were not always patterns of brotherly love. In an Act which disappeared from the statute book in 1783 the toleration which other men enjoyed in Rhode Island was denied to Roman Catholics; but Mr. Bates maintains that the measure was informal, and he alleges that no Roman Catholic was ever subjected to a disability on account of his religion. At any rate, the Quakers were treated for a time with a consideration which had no parallel, being exempted from service in the local militia. On p. 45 the introduction of the Stamp Bill is erroneously attributed to "Lord" instead of to George Grenville; but the resistance to it of the Rhode Islanders is clearly set forth, as well as their active sympathy with their brethren in other colonies when the struggle with the motherland began. They were more enthusiastic about their rights than about independence. Mr. Bates candidly admits that the cry for separation was not unanimous, and he cites John Adams as his authority for saying that one-third of the American colonists opposed the Revolution, and that the minority was superior to the majority in wealth, intelligence, and social position. It is amusing to read how the Rhode Islanders were taken aback, after peace had been signed, to learn that, as independent Americans, they had lost some of the privileges of British subjects, and that they could not trade with the West Indies on the old footing. Mr. Cabot Lodge contends in his history of the Revolution that Great Britain blundered in treating the United States as a foreign country and enforcing the trade and navigation laws against it. Yet the United States acted in like manner towards Great Britain, and, even when the newer commercial policy of throwing trade and commerce open to the world was adopted by Great Britain, the statesmen of America set their faces against reciprocity, and do so still. The most interesting chapter of the volume before us treats of "The Paper Money Era": a lively picture of the Rhode Islanders trying to create money by means of legislation and a printing press. They were puzzled to find that, no matter how heavy the penalties, a printed piece of paper was not accepted as equivalent to the amount in gold and silver represented by the figures upon it. Their delusion lasted long, and they had to suffer for it. Their reluctance to accept the present Constitution

of the United States is nearly as curious as the craze about paper money.

An illustrated volume, *The Development of Cyprus, and Rambles in the Island*, by Col. Fyler, reaches us from Messrs. Lund, Humphries & Co. The author advises the fortification of Famagusta, and thinks that it would encourage the investment of capital by proving that the island would not again become Turkish. There is not, and never has been, any chance of the island reverting to Turkey. There is always the chance that it may one day be handed over to Greece; and the enormous British expenditure on fortification at Corfu did not prevent Lord Palmerston from handing the Ionian Islands to Greece when he thought the step advantageous to British policy and wished for by the majority of the population.

British Possessions and Colonies. By William Balfour Irvine. (Relfo Brothers.)—We have some fault to find with this book. To say that Cyprus was "ceded" by Turkey rather veils the curious international position of that island. Province Wellesley in several of the maps is coloured as though not British, while in one of them the name is printed too far inland. Barbadoes is included under "Crown colonies," and the Bahamas (a phrase no longer used) are styled "a Crown colony." "The Bermudas" (a phrase which is also out of use) are classed, like the colonies possessing responsible institutions, as "a self-governing colony." On the other hand, by an extraordinary blunder, Newfoundland is twice called a Crown colony. We should have thought that Sir William Whiteway's Privy Councillorship as one of the eleven "colonial Premiers" at the Jubilee would have been fresh in the author's mind. It is misleading to schoolboys to colour Antarctica as a vast British possession and to swell the size of the Dominion by including Grant Land and other Arctic islands.

The Government Printer at Melbourne publishes an *Abstract of the Statistics of Victoria, 1893 to 1898*. The figures are unfavourable. A steady decrease of male inhabitants in the six years included in the survey, a heavy decrease in the birth-rate and a heavy increase in the death-rate, a diminution of the excess of births over deaths from above 20,000 in 1893 to 11,504 in 1898, and an increase of debt, are circumstances which it is not pleasant to find united.

The *Trinidad Reviewer* for 1899, compiled by Mr. Fitz-Evan Eversley, and published by the Robinson Printing Company, Limited, of London, is an excellent handbook to the official life of the West Indian colony in question. It does not give that view of the general national life nor those full statistics to which we are beginning to be accustomed in colonial handbooks; but it doubtless will improve in future issues.

The 1899 edition of the excellent *Handbook of Jamaica*, compiled by Messrs. Roxburgh and Ford, has reached us from Mr. Stanford. It is brimful of information which will be most valuable to the New York papers when they take over the government of the colony.

M. Félix Alcan has sent us *Psychologie de la Colonisation Française dans ses Rapports avec les Sociétés Indigènes*, by M. Léopold de Saussure. Although the author takes the British in India (and the Romans in Gaul) as examples of sound treatment of native modes of thought, and addresses himself to the task of attacking the colonial system of his own country for its monotonous and ignorant uniformity, yet there is much in the book which ought to make us think. Think upon such subjects we never do, although, as M. de Saussure says, we often act soundly enough. The imposition upon India of a single penal code and the attempt to govern Uganda without a trained civil service are, however, examples of action by ourselves on the lines which M. de Saussure condemns in the French. Our treat

ment of Uganda is on a par with the French treatment of Annam. The differences among the peoples of India are, as M. de Saussure shows, infinitely greater than those which separate a Russian of Kamskatka from a Spaniard of Cadiz at opposite ends of the Old World. Our author discusses with ability and insight the question whether Japan is an exception to his principle of non-assimilation, and decides in the negative. The Japanese have adopted the Chinese arts and the military methods of Europe, but hate equally European and Chinese modes of thought.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

It is exceedingly difficult to criticize fairly a book with the merits and faults to be found in *Haunts and Hobbies of an Indian Official*, by Mark Thornhill (Murray). Its author, now a veteran, belonged to the Bengal Civil Service, and went to India nearly sixty years ago, so he knew that country before the Mutiny. During that crisis he was magistrate of Muttra, whence he escaped to Agra, and he continued to serve till 1872. During the latter part of his residence in India he kept a diary, devoted chiefly to observations on men and animals. He brought it home with him, and after many years had passed he read it and

"found it interesting, sufficiently so to warrant the hope that if expanded and arranged in the form of a narrative, it might prove a volume of entertaining reading."

Undoubtedly the book merits this description. The author tells his stories, some of which are rather remarkable, in a pleasant way, and he manages to extract amusement even from surroundings the reverse of agreeable. Of those destructive pests white ants he says:—

"Small, soft, and feeble as the white ants are, yet by their numbers and powers of destruction they have influenced to some extent both the architecture and also the civilization of the country. To their ravages, which prevent much the use of timber, is in a great measure due the massive solidity of the grander Indian edifices, and by their devouring of papers and documents they have restricted the cultivation of literature; they have rendered the preservation of books difficult; they have continuously destroyed the records that would have thrown light on the history of the past."

So long as Mr. Thornhill is interesting only we have little but commendation to offer; when he becomes instructive he falls into many errors. And most of them seem gratuitous; for in the case of derivations of words—a dangerous thing to meddle with—Yule's 'Glossary,' and in matters of history the 'Imperial Gazetteer of India,' are available for reference. In describing a short tour in Dehra Dûn, that beautiful valley between the Siwâlik Hills and the Himalaya, bounded on the east by the Ganges and on the west by the Jumna, a few miles north of Rûrkî and Sahâranpur, he quotes, apparently with approval, a popular, though fanciful derivation of "the term Shewalic" from two words *sewa* and *lac*, which mean one and a quarter and one hundred thousand; and he translates Himalaya as "Necklace of Snow," instead of "Abode of Snow." Again, he translates "Dehra Doon" "Valley of the Tent," whereas it is simply the *dûn* of Dehra, *dûn* being the local name for the valley, Dehra its chief town, founded, we learn from the 'Imperial Gazetteer,' by Gurî Râm Râi, who settled in the Dûn at the end of the seventeenth century. Yet Mr. Thornhill, who had official connexion with the town and locality, devotes several pages to impress on his readers that Dehra was founded by the great and first Sikh Gurî, Nânak, "when, over two centuries ago, he sought refuge in the valley from the persecutions of the Mahomedans of the Punjab." His tomb, surrounded by those of his four wives, is minutely described. Now Gurî Bâba Nânak died at a village on the Râvi in 1539, more than a century and a half before Dehra was founded. In the mode of spelling native words much licence is allowed,

but the measure is exceeded in the present volume; "lac," turned by the printer to "lae," is not readily recognized as "lakh"—100,000; "Goshins" has a comic appearance substituted for "Gosain," one who has renounced the world; while "Mahowt" may almost be called incorrect spelling of a word adopted into our language, and "Ibn Batutu" is not the ordinary spelling of the traveller's name. In spite of these defects the book is very readable, and to those who know the localities many scenes will be agreeably recalled. It is attractively turned out, but the binding is rather insecure.

In his preface to *China and its Future, in the Light of the Antecedents of the Empire, its People, and their Institutions* (Stock), Mr. James Johnston supplies the key-note to its pages. He is indignant at the idea that any of the European nations should propose to civilize a people with so ancient a history as the Chinese, and holds up Frenchmen, Germans, and Russians to reprobation for deeds done in the course of their records. At the same time, he is bound to admit that these same European nations are infinitely in advance of the people whose cause he champions. And, indeed, throughout the whole work he is constantly in antagonism with himself. On one page the Chinese are a pattern to the world, and on the next they are immoral, dishonest, and untrustworthy. It is the same with their religions. Mr. Johnston becomes quite rapturous over the doctrines of Confucius, Buddha, and Lao-Tzû; but being at the same time a devout Christian, he is obliged to admit that all their excellences are nothing worth. If it were not for a sentence in his preface, we should have been tempted to believe that Mr. Johnston had never been in China at all. His whole view of the position is from the outside. He has read the native classics in translations, and has found them full of high-sounding moralities and righteous platitudes, and he glories in the idea that some sayings similar to those found in the Bible were uttered by Confucius and others before the Christian era. He seems entirely to have forgotten that all these dicta mean nothing to the people. One of the first sentences of the sayings of Confucius contains the phrase, "Is it not pleasant to have friends coming from distant quarters?" and the practical application of this excellent saying is found in the way in which foreigners have been, and still are, treated by those lovers of "friends from a distance." As a matter of fact these well-rounded sentences are nothing more to the Chinaman than the parables used by the American schoolboy—"heavenly stories with no earthly meaning." It is a pity that Mr. Johnston should be living so much in the clouds; and so profound is his admiration for everything Chinese that, in defiance of their history, which he so much extols, he declares that China has never been conquered. We should have thought that the victories of Kublai Khan over the whole empire, and the later conquests of the Manchus, who now occupy the throne, would have been sufficient to refute this assertion. But Mr. Johnston is above all such considerations, and his contempt for the "upstart nations of Europe" is so deep that his sense of perspective is entirely lost. It is a pity that, at a time when trustworthy books on China are much wanted, this volume, which contains some useful information, should be disfigured by distorted imaginings.

THE inventor of the Berthon boat, the Rev. E. L. Berthon, has been persuaded by his family to publish his recollections under the title of *A Retrospect of Eight Decades* (Bell & Sons). His has been a varied life, since he studied medicine before he took holy orders, and he has been present at some historic scenes, notably at Fieschi's attempt on Louis Philippe. But some of his stories are very, very old (Stephenson and the "coo"), and his discursiveness would have been all the better for severe

editing. As Lord Palmerston's parson (he has restored Romsey Abbey, and with a vengeance too) Mr. Berthon has—we cannot help saying it—missed his anecdotal opportunity. As an inventor he lets the Admiralty and the War Office know what he thinks of them with a vigour that should make a permanent Under-Secretary blush, if such a sign of grace is conceivable. About that side of his career, however, his own honest advice may be taken as a confession and partial explanation of departmental disregard: "Try to rivet your attention to one, or at most two things. It is better to do one thing well than to dabble in half a dozen, and 'having too many irons in the fire to see them burn.'" Mr. Berthon the retrospective may be pronounced quite readable with a little skipping, for his quaintnesses make one forgive his prolixities.

Holland and the Hollanders, by Mr. D. S. Meldrum, is of Transatlantic manufacture, although Messrs. Blackwood & Sons have put their name on the title-page, and the author is, we believe, a Scotsman, although he speaks of "the melancholy services of the Reformed faith" on Sundays in Dutch churches. The book is a careful, and, so far as we have remarked, accurate account of the political and social institutions of Holland, the aspect of the country, and the chief features of the towns. The observations on education are good, especially the remark that Holland "is not so much a highly educated country as it is a country of highly educated people." Nothing is said about the army or the navy. The latter is usually supposed to be indifferent, but Mr. Meldrum is silent. The illustrations are good, but the publishers should be ashamed of issuing this useful volume without an index.

THOUGH the fact is not stated in terms in the volume, *The Drones must Die*, by Max Nordau (Heinemann), is a translation of Dr. Nordau's 'Drohenschlacht,' published in Berlin in two volumes in 1897. The book is in form a novel, and exhibits most of the well-known characteristics of the writer. As a story it is long and singularly interesting, though much of it is unsuited to the palate of those unaccustomed to continental models of fiction. The translation is free, but reads well, and only two foot-notes are rendered necessary to assist the reader. The subject of the story is connected with the German colony in Paris, and the date of the events is recent.

A TRANSLATION by Mr. C. De Kay of M. Léon Daudet's interesting memoir of his father, *Alphonse Daudet*, has been issued by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.; it is quite worth perusing.

LADY STEPNEY'S *Memoirs of Lady Russell and Lady Herbert* (Black) is one of those little books that go somewhat unregarded in the rush of the publishing season, but it deserves to be read for all that. They were a pair of noble dames indeed, and the common view that the adherents of the Stewarts were a rabble of reckless libertines meets with a flat contradiction in their pure and elevated lives. The Lady Russell in question was the wife and widow of the honest, but not too intelligent man who became entangled in the Rye House Plot, and thus gained the posthumous honours of Whig martyrdom. Her letters, written for the most part after his execution, are touching examples of genuine religious sentiment under the stress of a crushing misfortune. Pious, but never pietistic, Lady Russell gradually recovered her peace of mind, and brought her sagacious judgment to bear upon family affairs. Tillotson valued her advice, and the arguments by which she persuaded him to accept the Archbishopric of Canterbury were those of stately sincerity. She was less successful with her friend Dr. Fitzwilliam, and it must be confessed that her efforts to win over that tenacious Nonjuror have a smack of unconscious casuistry about them. The close of her long life found Lady Russell

still searching her heart for faults of pride and discontent which she can hardly have committed, and mindful of her duties towards her household. Lady Steppney does not seem to have discovered among the family papers many letters of that Lady Herbert who sought and found her husband, Sir Edward, as he lay wounded on Naseby field, but she tells the story of wifely devotion uncommonly well. We note, with some amusement, how completely the study of Caroline documents has dominated Lady Steppney's own style. Many of her sentences echo the sonorous roll of Clarendon and much of his sententiousness.

"Gyp" publishes, through E. Flammarion, of Paris, *Les Cayenne de Rio*. She has deserted her usual publishers, who are Jews, and has chosen for her title a family name which so evidently suggests the great Paris Jewish family of Cahen d'Anvers that we opened her new volume with trembling, lest it should prove to be one of those semi-political pamphlets in which from time to time we have regretted to see this clever author engage. In the course of the present book she says herself that papers bought by Jews delight in demolishing writers who dare attack the chosen race, and she apparently thinks of herself in saying that critics explain frankly in their criticisms that as long as the writer discusses a crumbling nobility, a ridiculous middle class, and silly children he or she is full of talent; but as soon as he or she deals with Jews no trace of talent is left. Our own complaint has probably been that of the French critics to whom "Gyp" no doubt chiefly alludes—that when "Gyp" and other brilliant French authors get on to the anti-Semitic question or on to politics they are apt to become dull, because they are writing with a motive and engaging in pamphleteering instead of, as in other volumes, intending to amuse. The present volume is one of scenes entirely drawn from the life of a single Jewish family in Paris, but not so strung together as to form a novel; and while a constant use of the German-Jew dialect, with its absurd misspellings to represent the sounds, is a little wearisome, the volume is by no means one of "Gyp's" worst, is not more disagreeably personal than is common with such writers, and is not stuffed with politics to the extent which, from the title, we had expected. There are some signs of haste; each new character, for example, is not thoroughly kept upon one line throughout the sketches which form the book. Some of our old friends appear, though not, perhaps, the best of them; and there are portions of the volume that are really pretty.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co. republish in this country an American work of which, if we mistake not, a shorter form was issued in the United States some years ago—*How to Get Strong, and how to Stay So*, by William Blaikie: a volume entirely in favour, in the first place, of exercise, and, in the second place, of generalizing the exercise so as to bring all the muscles into play instead of confining it to some one particular sport. The author, for example, belongs to the ambidexterous school, and objects to exercises which advantage one hand or arm at the expense of the other; and he objects equally to exercises like rowing, which develop the legs or back at the expense of the muscles of the upper arm and of the upper chest. He inculcates the use of all such exercises for amusement, but the accompaniment of them by chamber gymnastics. There can be no doubt that his doctrine is sound, and those who have the spirit to engage day after day in extension and expansion exercises, which are best conducted with the human body only and without either dumb-bells or elastic apparatus, will reap their reward; but cycling and golf are more popular, because more pleasant, and will remain so.

THE American Academy of Political and Social

Science send us, through Messrs. P. S. King & Son, their agents in England, an interesting paper by Dr. Edmund James, Professor of Public Administration in the University of Chicago, of which the title is *The Growth of Great Cities: a Study in Municipal Statistics*. Dr. James does not enter on those philosophical discussions as to the necessity of the process of the extension of capitals and as to the results on national character and life which are popular in Australia; neither does he give the detailed figures which show the enormously rapid growth of cities in the United States, in Germany, and in Hungary in the last few years. But his paper, which is general and statistical in its nature, is nevertheless of value.

MR. LOCKER and Mr. Ransome have made a good start with their *London Letter*, which will probably in future numbers be more copiously illustrated than it is at present.

WE have received catalogues from Mr. Baker, Messrs. Dulau & Co. (astronomy), Mr. Edwards, Mr. Glaisher (good remainders), Mr. Higham (two, theology and general, good), Mr. Menken, Messrs. Rimell & Son, Mr. Russell Smith (interesting), Messrs. Stevens & Sons (legal), and Mr. Winter. We have catalogues from Messrs. George's Sons of Bristol (military books, good), Mr. Wild of Burnley, Mr. Murray of Derby and Leicester (two, interesting), Mr. Cameron and Mr. Clay of Edinburgh, Mr. Potter (two) and Messrs. Young & Sons of Liverpool, Messrs. Pitcher & Co. of Manchester (interesting), Mr. Thorne of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. Ward of Richmond, Surrey (a good selection of engravings, prints, &c.), and Mr. Burgess of Ringmer. M. Mayer and M. Savaète of Paris have sent us two interesting catalogues (Americana and general), Mr. Nijhoff one from the Hague, M. Lissa and Messrs. Breslau & Meyer catalogues of rare books from Berlin, and Messrs. Baer & Co. of Frankfurt a good list of classical books from the libraries of Profs. Rohde and Lucian Mueller.

WE have on our table *American Prose*, edited by G. R. Carpenter (Macmillan),—*Blackie's Junior School Shakespeare: King Lear*, with Introduction and Notes by H. A. Evans (Blackie),—*The Foundations of Zoology*, by W. K. Brooks (Macmillan),—*University College of North Wales, Calendar for 1898-9* (Manchester, Cornish),—*General Nursing*, by Eva C. E. Lückes (Kegan Paul),—*A Modern Christmas Carol*, by S. Smiff (Greening),—*Not Yet*, by Annie S. Swan (Hutchinson),—*Unparalleled Patty*, by T. Gray (Smithers),—*A Near Thing*, by H. C. Bentley (F. V. White),—*Doña Rufina*, by H. Daniels (Greening),—*The Queen's Justice*, by Sir Edwin Arnold (Burlington),—*A Bride of God*, by C. H. Carroder (F. V. White),—*The Critical Review*, edited by Principal Salmon, Vol. VIII. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark),—*How to Pray*, translated from the French of Abbé Grou by T. Fitzgerald (T. Baker),—*Christianity or Agnosticism?* by the Abbé Louis Picard, translated and revised by the Rev. J. G. Macleod (Sands & Co.),—*In Northern India: a Story of Mission Work*, by A. R. Cavalier (Partridge),—*Bible Readings from the Pentateuch*, edited by T. W. Peile, Vol. III. (Bemrose),—*Gems from the Fathers*, by the Rev. E. Davies, D.D. (Bagster). Among New Editions we have *The Tutorial Greek Reader*, by A. W. Young (Clive),—*Stormonth's Handy School Dictionary*, revised by W. Bayne (Blackwood),—*Precious Stones and Gems*, by E. W. Streeter (Bell),—and *The American Cousins*, by S. Tytler (Digby & Long).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

- Theology.*
Harnack's (A.) *Thoughts on the Present Position of Protestantism*, translated by T. B. Saunders, cr. 8vo. 1/6 net.
Fine Art.
Green's (J. L.) *English Country Cottages*, 63 Plates, 5/.
Rothenstein's (W.) *Liber Juniorum*, 6 Lithographed Drawings, 135 net.

Poetry.

- Bottomley's (G.) *Poems at White-Nights*, 16mo. 2/6 net.
Bowles's (F. G.) *In the Wake of the Sun*, 16mo. 2/6 net.
Yeats's (W. B.) *The Wind among the Reeds*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 net.

Music and the Drama.

- Wagner's (R.) *Parasol in English Verse*, by A. Forman, cr. 8vo. 5/ net.

Philosophy.

- Saunders's (T. B.) *The Quest of Faith*, 8vo. 7/6

Bibliography.

- Proctor's (R.) *An Index to the Early Printed Books in the British Museum*, 4to. 60/ net.

History and Biography.

- Bourgogne (Sergeant), *Memoirs of (1812-13)*, from the French, edited by P. Cottin and M. Hénault, 8vo. 6/.
Colby's (C. W.) *Selections from the Sources of English History*, cr. 8vo. 8/.
Fisher's (S. G.) *The True Benjamin Franklin*, ex. cr. 8vo. 10/6.
From Cromwell to Wellington: *Twelve Soldiers*, edited by S. Wilkinson, 8vo. 10/6.
Hyde's (D.) *A Literary History of Ireland*, royal 8vo. 16/.
Pepys's (S.), *Diary of*, edited by H. B. Wheatley, Vol. 9, Index; Pepysiana, royal 8vo. 10/6 each.
Pike's (G. H.) *Oliver Cromwell and his Times*, cr. 8vo. 6/.
Richardson's (Mrs. A.) *Famous Ladies of the English Court*, 8vo. 14/.
Winchester Long Rolls, 1653-1721, transcribed by C. W. Holgate, demy 8vo. 10/ net.

Geography and Travel.

- Kelly's *Directory of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, with Maps*, royal 8vo. 36/.

Folk-lore.

- Lang's (A.) *Myth, Ritual, and Religion*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 7/.

Philology.

- Psellus, *The History of*, edited by C. Sathas, 8vo. 15/ net. (Byzantine Texts.)

Science.

- Black's (W. G.) *Ocean Rainfall by Rain-Gauge Observations at Sea, 1864-75-81*, royal 8vo. sewed, 2/6 net.
Jensen's (G. J. G.) *Modern Drainage Inspection and Sanitary Surveys*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 net.

General Literature.

- Autobiography of a Child*, cr. 8vo. 6/.
Blondelle-Burton's (J.) *Fortune's my Foe*, cr. 8vo. 6/.
Bodkin's (M. M.) *The Rebels*, cr. 8vo. 6/.
Bradshaw's *Railway Manual*, &c., for 1899, cr. 8vo. 12/.
Broughton's (R.) *The Game and the Candle*, cr. 8vo. 6/.
Brown's (Campbell-Rae) *The Resurrection of his Grace*, 2/6.
Burdett's (Sir H.) *Official Nursing Directory, 1899*, cr. 8vo. 5/.
Coll's (Bennett) *A Strange Executor*, extra cr. 8vo. 6/.
Colonial Office List for 1899, 8vo. 10/6.
Crockett's (S. R.) *The Black Douglas*, extra cr. 8vo. 6/.
Denison's (T. S.) *My Invisible Partner*, cr. 8vo. 6/.
Dickens's (M. A.) *On the Edge of the Precipice*, cr. 8vo. 6/.
Dickson's (J.) *Emeralds chased in Gold*, 8vo. 6/.
Dudeney's (Mrs. H. E.) *The Maternity of Harriott Wicken*, cr. 8vo. 6/.
Dunbar's (P. L.) *The Uncalled*, cr. 8vo. 5/.
Fletcher's (J. S.) *The Death that Lurks Unseen*, cr. 8vo. 3/6.
Goldsworthy's (A.) *Hands in the Darkness*, cr. 8vo. 3/6.
Graham's (C.) *The Ipané*, cr. 8vo. 1/6. (Over-Seas Library.)
Hamilton's (Count A.) *The Four Pearls*, roy. 8vo. 21/ net.
Harraden's (B.) *The Fowler*, cr. 8vo. 6/.
Howard's (C.) *For Better or Worse* extra cr. 8vo. 6/.
Jepson's (E.) and Beames's (Capt. D.) *On the Edge of the Empire*, cr. 8vo. 6/.
L'Epiné's (G.) *The Lady of the Leopard*, cr. 8vo. 3/6.
Lindsay's (H.) *More Methodist Idylls*, extra cr. 8vo. 6/.
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Primrose of Primroseford, cr. 8vo. 3/6.
Probable Tales, edited by W. Stebbing, cr. 8vo. 4/6.
Rowntree's (J.) and Sherwell's (A.) *The Temperance Problem and Social Reform*, extra cr. 8vo. 6/.
Saunders's (Marshall) *Rose à Charlotte*, cr. 8vo. 6/.
Scott's (Sir Walter) *The Betrothed*, and *The Highland Widow*, Dryburgh Reissue, 8vo. 3/6.
Statesman's Year-Book, cr. 8vo. 10/6.
Thackeray's (W. M.) *Balala, Critical Reviews, Tales, &c.* Biographical Edition, extra cr. 8vo. 6/.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

- Friedrich (I.) *Ignaz v. Dollinger, sein Leben*, Part 2, 8m.
Hoffmann (E.) *Augustini de Civitate Dei, Libros 1-13 rec.*, 19m. 80.
Singer (W.) *Das Buch der Jubiläen: Part 1, Tendenz u. Ursprung*, 8m.
Staerk (W.) *Studien zur Religions- u. Sprachgeschichte des alten Testaments*, Part 1, 5m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Baudot (A. de) et Perrault-Dabot (A.) *Archives de la Commission des Monuments Historiques*, Vol. 1, 110fr.
Cour (La) de l'Impératrice Catherine II. ses Collaborateurs et son Entourage. *Portraits-Silhouettes*, 2 vols. 60fr.
Falke (O. v.) *Katalog der italienischen Majoliken der Sammlung Richard Zachille*, 45m.
Haller (G.) *Nos Grands Peintres*, 20fr.
Hitzig (H.) *Pausanias Græciæ Descriptio*, Vol. 1, Part 2, Corinthiaca, Laconica, 22m.

Poetry.

- Campfranc (M. du) *Les Cantiques d'Yvan*, 3fr.
Espagnat (P. d') *La Divine Aventure*, 3fr. 50.
Gille (V.) *Le Collier d'Opales*, 3fr. 50.
Monbarlet (J. V.) *Echos du Vieux Monde*, 3fr. 50.
Rollinat (M.) *Paysages et Paysans*, 3fr. 50.

Political Economy.

- Avenel (G. d') *Paysans et Ouvriers depuis Sept Cents Ans*, 4fr.

History and Biography.

- Andler (C.) *Le Prince de Bismarck*, 3fr. 50.
Aurevilly (J. B. d') *Philosophes et Écrivains Religieux*, 7fr. 50.

Bauer (A.): Die Forschungen zur griechischen Geschichte, 1888-93, 15m.
 Bischoffshausen (Frhr. v.): Die Politik des Protector Oliver Cromwell in der Auffassung u. Thätigkeit seines Ministers des Staatssecretärs John Thurloe, 7m.
 Garou (J.): Les Créateurs de la Légende Napoléonienne: Barthélemy et Méry, 4fr.
 Lavisse (E.) et Rambaud (A.): Histoire Générale du IV. Siècle à nos Jours: Vol. 11, Révolutions et Guerres Nationales, 1848-70, 12fr.

Geography and Travel.

Lorrain (J.): Heures d'Afrique, 3fr. 50.
 Morel-Fatio (A.): Espagne, Vols. 2 and 3, 40fr.
 Reclus (O.): Le Plus Beau Royaume sous le Ciel, Notre Belle France, 12fr.

Philology.

Berger (H.): Die Lehnwörter in der französischen Sprache ältester Zeit, 8m.
 Julleville (P. de): Histoire de la Langue et de la Littérature Française des Origines à 1900: Vol. 7, 1800-50, 16fr.
 Wellhausen (J.): Skizzen u. Vorarbeiten: Part. 6, Prolegomena zur ältesten Geschichte des Islams; Verschiedenes, 8m.
 Zachariae (T.): Der Mankhakosa, 7m.

General Literature.

Albérich-Chabrol: Chemin d'Amour, 3fr. 50.
 Olesio (P.): Le Roman de Claude Lenayl, 3fr. 50.
 Daudet (A.): Notes sur la Vie, 3fr. 50.
 Dorian (P.): L'Invincible Race, 3fr. 50.
 Hamelle (P.): Hommes et Choses d'Outre-mer, 3fr. 50.
 Rabusson (H.): Les Chimères de Marc le Prêtre, 3fr. 50.

SLEEPING AND WAKING.

SHE said to herself—'twas a girl ranging pleasure and lawn,
 Her eyes sudden-bright at sweet fancies because she was young,
 And in singing heard many an echo of strains never sung,
 And saw past dim eve dewy rose-fires of dawn upon dawn—

She said to herself of a while: "Pity 'tis to be sleeping,
 Since slumber brings shadow and silence, though softly it fall.
 What are dreams? Ne'er an hour of my day would I change for them all."

For how could she know her delight lay in one dream's keeping?

She will say to herself—an old woman just creeping about,
 Half adrowse as the flies be that stir in a wintry sun,
 With the singing not heard any more, and the good days all done,
 And joy from her heart, and the light from her eyes, ebbed out—

She will say to herself of a while: "Pity 'tis to be waking,
 For weary this clamorous world to the lonely and old.

Better dream, so a wraith of their lost they may haply behold."
 For what could she tell of the dream beyond slumber's breaking?

Yet one of her days, when they darken bereft of a gleam,
 Ill-omened with hauntings of fear, by the last hope forsaken,

If the old, old woman should sleep, and the girl should awaken
 Where desire of all hearts dwelleth deep in a dream of the Dream!

JANE BARLOW.

STEVENSON'S DAVOS-PLATZ BOOKLETS.

So much interest is attached to the little pamphlets which R. L. Stevenson wrote, and which his stepson printed during their sojourn at Davos-Platz from October, 1881, to May, 1882, that a bibliographical list of them will be found useful, not only to collectors to-day, but also to future inquirers. These booklets are certainly of more interest to the collector on account of their rarity than to the student from a purely literary point of view. They are vily printed, on poor paper, and the "woodcuts" are, if anything, inferior to the embellishments with which Catnach and other ballad merchants adorned their broadsides. The compiling of the booklets amused Stevenson and entertained the small circle of people who happened to be at Davos during the novelist's sojourn there; they had their

little day, so to speak, and might very well have been allowed to drift into oblivion; but the collector has willed it otherwise, and the prices which they command in the open market completely eclipse those paid for similar triflings by any modern writer. It should be mentioned that these Davos literary and mechanical diversions of Stevenson and his stepson are reproduced in facsimile ("on paper with an R. L. S. monogram for water-mark, so that they cannot possibly be mistaken for originals") in that desirable volume 'A Stevenson Medley,' edited by Mr. Sidney Colvin, and published recently by Messrs. Chatto & Windus. So far as I have been able to find, the following is a complete list.

1. 'A Martial Elegy for some Lead Soldiers.'

A poem of eighteen lines on a single leaf, 7½ in. by 5½ in. A facsimile of this printed page is given in Mr. E. W. Gosse's 'Catalogue,' facing p. 166; this copy has a foot-note in the autograph of R. L. Stevenson, with the verses:—

The verse is mine, the printing done by Sam,
 The Boss of Printing Boxes;
 This copy, of the first edition last,
 I testify is Gosse's.

R. L. S.

2. 'Black Canyon, or Wild Adventures in the Far West, a Tale of Instruction and Amusement for the Young, by Samuel Osbourne.'

Four leaves, 4½ in. by 3 in., with twelve tiny illustrations. Printed by the author. In one of the several one-page "advertisements" which were struck off at Davos-Platz a "part of the MS." of the above was offered for sale as "a literary curiosity" at eighteenpence. The copy belonging to the late Mrs. Stevenson (the novelist's mother), to be sold at Sotheby's on April 27th, includes the following letter:—

Davos Printing Office, managed by
 Samuel Lloyd Osbourne & Co., The Chalet.

MY DEAR MRS. STEVENSON,—I send you a copy of 'Black Canyon,' and also an advertisement relating to it. I also send you Mr. Stevenson's first attempt in the art of wood carving. It was intended for Black Eagle, but I could not get room enough to put it in. I hope to print another book by Mr. Stevenson, illustrated, if possible, by his own cuts, entitled 'The Professor of Oriental Languages.' Good-bye.

S. L. OSBOURNE.

Every buyer of 'Black Canyon' is entitled to an advertisement.

3. 'Moral Emblems, a Collection of Cuts and Verses by R. L. Stevenson. Printers, S. L. Osbourne & Company, Davos-Platz.'

Six leaves, 5 in. by 3½ in., five illustrations.

4. 'Moral Emblems, a Second Collection of Cuts and Verses.'

Six leaves, 5 in. by 3½ in.

An "advertisement" of this offers the "édition de luxe, tall paper (extra fine), first impression, price 10 pence"; and the "popular edition for the million, cuts slightly worn, a great bargain, 8 pence."

5. 'Not I, and other Poems.'

Four leaves, begun February and ended October, 1881. Dedicated to Messrs. R. & R. Clarke (sic) by S. L. Osbourne, Davos, 1881. P. 7 concludes thus:—

The pamphlet here presented
 Was planned and printed by
 A printer unindent-ed,
 A bard whom all decry.

Mr. Colvin (*loc. cit.*, p. ix) reprints an interesting letter from Stevenson to Mr. Gosse in sending the latter a copy.

6. 'Rob and Ben; or, the Pirate and the Apothecary.'

Three single slips, 8 in. by 6½ in., each with a woodcut in black and white, respectively representing scenes i., ii., and iii. The satiric tale in verse written to accompany these illustrations was too long for the resources of the Davos press. A facsimile of the author's MS. of the verses is given in the 'Stevenson Medley.' A similar slip, with a woodcut and inscription "Lord Nelson and the Tar," was struck off.

7. 'To M. I. Stevenson, Feb. 11, 1882, from R. L. Stevenson and S. L. Osbourne.'

Two leaves, 3½ in. by 3½ in., on light blue paper, rude woodcut of a man admiring a daisy on the

opposite page, inscribed "The Marguerite. Lawks! what a beautiful flower!! T. S."

The "M. I. Stevenson" in the above leaflet stands for R. L. Stevenson's mother, and the T. S. after the quotation for his father, Thomas Stevenson. The quotation was humorously described by Stevenson as the only piece of poetry of which his father was guilty.

W. ROBERTS.

NEW LIGHT ON JUNIUS.

170, Fenchurch Street, E.C., April 17, 1899.

THE long experience of handwriting of a bank inspector may perhaps be deemed sufficient to justify an expression of opinion on the facsimiles printed in your issue of the 15th inst.

With regard to the specimens generally, I do not think there is any doubt that both the hands are natural, and in no way disguised; nor do I think there is any doubt that the Junius letters were not written by the writer of those attributed to C. Amyand. There is a resemblance between the two hands, but it is a similarity of style only, and such as might be expected from any two writers who had both been taught a fashionable hand. The resemblance is closest in the two specimens—C. Amyand: "Mr. Amyand having found," &c.; and Junius: "Sir, I have rec'd the favor of y^r note,"—and the latter differs from the other Junius specimens in being much more carefully and neatly written. I should be inclined to account for this on the supposition that this letter is what a lawyer would call a "fair copy" from a carefully composed draft. But if these two specimens are compared, it will be seen that while there is a similarity in the formation of some of the letters, the general character of the two hands is distinctly different, especially in the lines connecting the letters, which slope at a very different angle, and start from different points.

The value of these facsimiles would be greatly enhanced if, instead of being reduced, they could be enlarged, and I have no doubt that if lantern slides were prepared, the images when thrown on a sheet would show such a marked divergence as to settle the point at once.

The ordinary expert method of comparing the formation of individual letters is of doubtful value compared with the study of the character of a hand as shown by several lines of writing.

JOHN A. ANDERSON.

THE PLACE OF MOROCCO IN FICTION.

A LETTER bearing this heading, from Mr. Budgett Meakin, appeared in the columns of the *Athenæum* on February 25th. Is it too late to add one more name to the list of writers mentioned as having laid the scene of their fictions in Morocco? The writer to whom I refer is Miss Jane Porter, whose clever, though now well-nigh forgotten novel 'The Pastor's Fireside' turns upon the romantic career of the Duke of Ripperda. That eminent statesman, as is well known, when ungratefully disgraced and imprisoned by the Spain he served so well, resolved to ally himself with the enemies of his adopted country, and accordingly, on his escape from prison, went over to Morocco, turned Mohammedan, put himself at the head of a Moorish army, and took part in the siege of Tetuan, at that time a fortress held by Spain. All this is graphically described by Miss Porter.

JESSIE YOUNG.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold an important collection of rare books and MSS. on the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst., the following being some of the most interesting: P. de Aliaco, *Imago Mundi* (a book used by Columbus), c. 1483, 36l. Apianus, *Inscriptiones Sacrosanctæ*, with the rare spherical map of America, executed 1518, 200l. *Ars Moriendi*,

c. 1495, 26l. 10s. S. Augustini Epistolæ, MS. on vellum, Sec. XI.-XII., 62l. Jo. Basinus, Novus Elegansque Conficiendarum Epistolarum, St. Dié, 1507, a hitherto unknown St. Dié book, 32l. Epistolæ Petri Blessensis Bathoniensis Archidiaconi, MS. on vellum, by an English scribe, Sec. XII., 52l. Die Deutsche Bibel, Nuremb., 1483, 26l. Bonifacius VIII., Decretales, MS. on vellum, Sec. XIII., 37l. Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles, Paris, Lotrian (not in Brunet), c. 1520, 18l. 10s. Cortes, Second and Third Letters (in Latin), Nuremb., Peypus, 1524, 50l. Dante, with Landino's Commentary and two of Botticelli's engravings, 1481, 34l. Euclides, Elementa, MS. on vellum, with diagrams, Sec. XV., 22l. Shah Nameh by Firdusi, Persian MS. with miniatures, 1518, 41l. Gregorius Magnus, Moralia in Jobum, MS. on vellum, Sec. X., 38l. Gregorius IX., Papa, Decretales, MS. on vellum, Sec. XIII., 39l. 10s. Horæ B.V.M., MS. on vellum, with thirty-eight miniatures, Sec. XIV., 60l. Horæ ad Usum Ecclesiæ Sylvanectensis (Senlis), MS. on vellum, eleven miniatures, Sec. XV., 32l. Horæ B.V.M., MS. on vellum, twenty-two miniatures, Sec. XV., 96l. Hulsius, Collection of Voyages (German), 51l. Ein Neu Furmbuchlein (lace patterns), 15—, 21l. Ein neu gedruckte Model Buchlein (lace patterns), 1529, 21l. 10s. Siebmacher, Schön Neues Modelbuch (lace patterns), 1597, 16l. Tagliente, Opera Nuova (lace patterns), 1530, 16l. Vavassore, Opera Nova (lace patterns), 1540, 15l. Lucain, Suetoine et Saluste en François, Paris, Verard, 1480, 22l. 10s. Missale Basiliense (Basil., Richel, 1480), 20l. 10s. Missale Romanum, fine old Italian binding, 1588, 25l. Officium B.V.M., MS. on vellum, illuminated, Sec. XV., 25l. Twenty MSS., said to be from Petrarch's library, 195l. Pius II., Papa, Breve ad Capitula et Præpositos Ecclesiæ Moguntinæ, Mentz, Gutenberg, 1461, 52l. Portolano of the Infant Don Enrico of Portugal, by Battista Agnesi, Venice, 1560, 70l. Ptolemeus, Argent., 1520, 25l. 10s. Roman de la Rose, Old French MS., with twelve drawings, Sec. XIV., 53l. Salus Animæ in Teutsch, Nuremb., Fr. Peypus, 1520, 23l. Libellus de Raptu Animæ Tundali, c. 1480, 29l. Valturius, De Re Militari, Lib. XII., 1483, 19l. 15s. Vespucci, Mundus Novus, Aug. Vind., 1504, 102l. Les Eclogues de Virgile, par Clement Marot et autres, finely bound, 1554-5, 23l. Xenophon, Basil., 1534, sides of an old Grolier, 42l. The three days' sale realized 4,788l. 12s.

THE CATALOGUES OF BODLEIAN MSS.

THE reviewer of vol. iv. of our 'Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts' in the *Athenæum* of April 1st makes certain remarks on my occasional editorial notes which I must ask leave to answer.

In glancing at the final revise of this catalogue my knowledge of or interest in a particular MS. sometimes leads me to investigate special points relating to it, with results which I think worth adding for the information of those who may come to work on the MS. It is by the cataloguer's own preference that I look at the final revise and not the written draft or first proofs, and that I do not ask him to reconsider moot points. The final revise sometimes does not reach him till months after the particular MSS. have been catalogued; the data connected with such points may have passed out of his mind; and to work them up again would hinder the progress of a catalogue which was undertaken on (and must to some extent be influenced by) a time-estimate.

The reviewer, however, informs his readers that the Librarian of the Bodleian "has quite misconceived the nature of a 'summary catalogue' or he could not have inserted such remarks as the following." The one instance selected consists of a note of less than four lines, in which I point out that an illumination contains what may be a painter's initial, and

that other illuminations contain words or letters. The MS. is one of the most exquisite specimens of Flemish illumination in the world; many people would call it the most beautiful MS. in the Bodleian; and any one of the least artistic feeling should be grateful for all such possible clues to the discovery of the painter or painters who executed it. The MS. was catalogued in the special Douce catalogue without those clues being suggested. It was described by Waagen without their being suggested. If they were to be omitted in this catalogue when were they to be given? We have no security that the MS. will be catalogued a third time at all!

The writer adds that my notes "have all the freshness of the work of one who approaches the subject for the first time....Specimens of such amateur notes are far too common, and form a serious blot on" the cataloguer's "scholarly text." Life is short, palæography and its attendant studies long—and like other studies they have their stumbling-blocks and pitfalls even for the wary. In the *Athenæum* of February 18th Mr. J. H. Round showed that a charter dated by the Palæographical Society as 1100-1115 should have been dated 1156-1184. In a later number a reviewer observed that a Bodleian papyrus once attributed by the head of the British Museum to the fifth century is now attributed by an Assistant Keeper of the MSS. to the second. But the competence of the Palæographical Society, or Sir E. M. Thompson, or Dr. Kenyon was not on that account publicly aspersed.

The single instance adduced for thus aspersing mine is the following. MS. D'Orville 45 had been described by the cataloguer as "written in about A.D. 1025," and the rest shall be given in the reviewer's own words:—

"Mr. Nicholson subjoins:—'On palæographical grounds I believe the MS. to be some half century later. And S. Odilo, who died January 1st, 1049, is in the Calendar (written by a single hand).' In the corrections prefixed to the volume, however, Mr. Nicholson has to confess that 'part of the name *Odilonis* in the Calendar is over an erasure, so that the name is not evidence that the body of the Calendar is so late'; and he adds his opinion that some of the tables in the MS. were written 1025-45 and 1035-40. What then becomes of the flourish about 'palæographical grounds'?"

My critic gives the measure of his accuracy and his competence by substituting the word "written" where I said "compiled": the question when these tables were originally drawn up and the question when they were copied into this MS. are quite distinct. I have before me MS. Digby 63, written in 867, but with calendar tables which start with 513, and no doubt began to be compiled in or just previously to the lunar cycle of nineteen years which then commenced. I have also before me MS. Douce 296, demonstrably written between 1012 and 1066, but with a Paschal cycle of 532 years calculated from 836, and no doubt originally compiled either in the lunar cycle 836-54 or in the preceding year, 835.

What I called the Easter and Lent tables in the D'Orville MS. were separated by two intervening pages, and also the volume had to be turned upside down in order to read them. Neither the cataloguer nor I unravelled them; but I have now done so, and this is what I find. They are really parts of a single table, written on a double sheet of vellum, which was meant to be folded over inside itself. A binder cut through the fold and sewed through the two halves so that they could not be opened out. Before these lines appear the table will have been restored to its original form, and can be examined without further risk to a reader's sanity.

And this general table turns out to be a Paschal cycle of 532 years (from 1026 to 1557), like that of MS. Douce 296 above mentioned. It was doubtless compiled in or just before the lunar cycle of nineteen years extending from 1026 to 1044. But this is no proof whatever as

to when the present copy was made, and that it was not made by the compiler himself is clear from cases in which the scribe has confused or misplaced some of the Greek letters employed.

The "palæographical grounds" then remain; and, if the reviewer asks what they are, they are these. In the writing I find not only hands which seem to me late eleventh century, but also hands with specific peculiarities common in the late eleventh century, but not noted by me in any continental Caroline minuscule MS. as early as 1025. One is the long sloping tag ("serif") sometimes given to a tall letter (such as *b* or *d*), another is the occasional forking of the tops of such letters. I do not know of this forking in any continental Caroline minuscule MS. which can be shown to be as early as 1040, and the point is one to which I have given special attention. Again, the highly decorated initials have much in common with a style attributed by Bastard to the twelfth century, while many of the red ones are in a manner known to me in the second half of the eleventh and in the early twelfth, but not in the early eleventh. Finally, the musical notation (which is by the original hand) is not in the older style dominant in the earlier part of the eleventh century, but in neums carefully spaced to show intervals of pitch. E. W. B. NICHOLSON.

** As to the first point dealt with by Mr. Nicholson, there is nothing in what he says to incline us to alter our statement that he "has quite misconceived the nature of a 'summary catalogue.'" What his reply amounts to is that he had something to say which he thought so interesting that he could not resist the temptation of putting it into Mr. Madan's book. With reference to the palæographical question into which Mr. Nicholson enters, we intended no change in meaning when we said "written" instead of "compiled"; in an ordinary case the date when the Easter tables begin furnishes a presumption for the date of the writing of the manuscript. But Mr. Nicholson has the advantage, which we have not, of writing with the manuscript before him. Yet it is impossible not to be a little suspicious of Mr. Nicholson's dates. In the new number of the *English Historical Review* so high an authority as Mr. G. F. Warner, Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, complains of the open discrepancy between Mr. Madan and Mr. Nicholson in the dates they assign to manuscripts, and adds that in a case where a facsimile happens to be available, "so far as it goes it supports Mr. Madan." Mr. Warner's remarks on Mr. Nicholson's interpolations are far more severe than those we made. They "cannot," he says,

"be regarded as an edifying feature of the catalogue....Whatever its motive, a running commentary of a more or less disparaging character, such as we have here, is neither seemly nor dignified.Apart, indeed, from propriety, the value of the intruded matter is not always beyond question. Such an argument, for instance, as that on p. 720, by which the provenance of a manuscript is determined by the sizes of other manuscripts belonging to other localities, cannot be taken seriously."

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE PRESS AT ROME.

THE rapidity with which the Sixth Congress of the Press (opened at Rome on April 5th) has followed on that held at Lisbon in October last reminds us of the five quarters which a celebrated Chancellor of the Exchequer contrived to squeeze into his official year. If so much zeal on the part of Congress hosts and guests continues to be shown, we shall soon arrive at the celebration of three annual congresses every two years. The necessity for convening the Congress so early in the year was in Italy, of course, climatic, and it cannot be asserted that the programme under consideration suffered in interest or importance; it was, on the contrary, a very full one, and the progress made

last autumn at Lisbon was evident in the increased animation with which the subjects before the meeting were received and discussed. The Congress, numbering from three to four hundred representatives of its constituent associations, was formally received by the King and Queen at the Capitol, in the Hall of the Horatii and Curiatii. Their Majesties mixed freely with the crowd of journalists, and spoke cordially with those members of the Central Bureau—French, English, Spanish, and German—who were presented to them, assuring them of the royal appreciation of their work, which found so fitting a setting in Rome, the birthplace of law and order. The sittings of the Congress followed in the rooms of the Associazione della Stampa at the Palazzo Wedekind. The first sitting was rendered memorable by the brave and impassioned reference made by Signor Moneta and by Herr Wilhelm Singer (President of the Congress) on behalf of the four imprisoned journalists of Milan riots notoriety—reference which was received with profound and unanimous sympathy by the Congress.

Despite its statutory restriction as to the discussion of political and national affairs, the meeting could scarcely have passed over a subject which was uppermost in the hearts of all present, and the tact and good taste of the speakers, fresh from the presence of royalty, cannot be sufficiently commended. All true lovers of justice must hope that the brave speaking of the Roman Congress will be rewarded by the speedy liberation of the prisoners of Finalborgo and Alessandrie.

To pass to professional matters, an interesting discussion was led by M. Victor Taunay on the advisability of issuing international cards of identification, to be used by journalists (members of the international movement) travelling from one country to another. The use of such cards upon the Continent, where the press movement is strongly in evidence, is plain; but I fear that in England we are as yet scarcely sufficiently roused from our insular exclusiveness to make this form of introduction of any great value. But as a guarantee of professional *bona fides* it would, of course, carry weight.

Discussions on the proprietorship of artistic matter in the press (M. Morel-Retz, well known as "Stop"); on the reduction of newspaper postal rates, with a special eye to the bulky journals of Great Britain; on the legal "customs and usages" in force in different countries between editors and correspondents (M. A. Sallès); and on the proposed adoption of a universal telegraph code for press purposes (M. E. Torelli-Viollier), were among the very interesting matters which went to make up the unusually good *ordre du jour* of the Roman Congress.

The Central Bureau, having reported itself in a flourishing condition, both from a pecuniary and numerical point of view, undertook in future to publish a report of its progress four times a year, to be furnished gratis to all adherent Press Associations. A prize of a thousand francs (40*l.*) was also offered for the best code submitted under the conditions of M. Torelli-Viollier's suggestion. Particulars can be supplied by the Secretary of the British International Association of Journalists, 1, Elm Place, S.W., should any one wish to join this polyglot competition. Altogether a very animated and satisfactory meeting was held under the organization of the Associazione della Stampa Periodica at Rome; and besides the appeal for liberty made at the opening of the Congress, a great number of important resolutions were passed which will all tend in the near future to advance and consolidate the true power of journalism.

Of our British delegates it may be reported that Mr. P. W. Clayden, President of the British Section, joined in several of the debates, and

was unanimously re-elected to his representative seat on the Central Bureau. Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid presided during one sitting of the Congress. Messrs. J. Bernard Atkinson and A. J. Mundella (both of the *Manchester Guardian*) spoke on the customs and usages question, and proposed a very well-worded address of good wishes for the prosperity of the Italian press. Mr. James Baker kindly acted as French and German interpreter and hon. secretary, in the unavoidable absence through illness of the Secretary of the British International Association.

It would be impossible to close even this brief notice without a word of deep and heartfelt regret for the death of M. Albert Bataille (*Figaro*), so long and so intimately connected with the International Congress movement. His sudden death occurred when he was in the midst of preparations for the Roman meeting, and of reports which lie half finished. His special talents for controlling and directing assemblies were deeply missed on the occasion of this Sixth Congress, while his vivid personality will long live in the memories of his colleagues.

The Congress accepted the invitation of the French press, conveyed by M. Edmond Lepelletier, to hold its next year's meeting at Paris.

G. B. STUART.

Literary Gossip.

MR. KINLOCH COOKE'S memoir of the lamented Duchess of Teck, mainly based on her diaries and letters, is now almost entirely in type, and Mr. Murray expects to publish it this summer.

UNDER the title of 'Savrola: a Military and Political Romance,' there will be commenced in the May number of *Macmillan's Magazine* a novel by Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, a son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Churchill, who acted as correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* in the Tirah campaign, and was attached to the 21st Lancers in the expedition to Omdurman, has already shown some skill in the use of his pen, his volume on the Malakand Field Force containing a spirited account of the operations under Sir Bindon Blood. This, however, is his first essay in fiction. It belongs to that class of romance of which 'The Prisoner of Zenda' is the most familiar modern example. The number will also include an article by Mr. James Sykes on Lord Palmerston's many controversies with his colleagues and the Court during his various periods of office; one on the mischievous follies of Christian Science, by Mr. Spencer Brodhurst; and one by Mr. A. Maurice Low on the true composition and significance of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, for which Lord Salisbury has recently shown so much, but, Mr. Low thinks, such mistaken admiration.

MRS. MILN'S lively volume on 'The Children of the World: Pickeninnies, Papooses, Bambinos,' &c., which was the cause of the lawsuit tried on March 29th before Mr. Justice Wills, is to be brought out before long by Mr. Murray.

In the May *Cornhill* Prof. R. Y. Tyrrell, moved by the recent controversy on the subject, contributes an article on the 'Sense of Humour in Women,' with special reference to George Eliot, whose humour he considers to be as fundamental as Shakespeare's. Mr. Garrett Fisher writes on the Balzac centenary, and Mr. G. S. Layard, under the heading 'Polyglot Russian

Scandal,' records the result of a curious experiment in translation carried out on the basis of the well-known round game. Lady Broome begins a series of 'Colonial Memories,' connected mainly with West Australia in the eighties; Mr. Frank T. Bullen tells the life-history of an orphan cachalot; and the new instalment of 'Conferences on Books and Men' is devoted to a consideration of patriotic songs. The number also contains short stories by Mr. Stephen Crane and Mr. Victor Waite, and chaps. xx.-xxiii. of Mr. Crockett's serial 'Little Anna Mark.'

VIOLET FANE is revising for the press a new volume of poems, which will be entitled 'Betwixt Two Seas: Poems and Ballads (written at Constantinople and Therapia).' It will be published by Mr. J. C. Nimmo in the early autumn.

THE publication of the long-expected memoir of Milman, the celebrated Dean of St. Paul's, by his son, is at last promised. Mr. Arthur Milman has waited till almost all his father's friends are dead.

WE are requested to state that the Ashburnham MSS. now advertised to be sold on the 1st prox. by Messrs. Sotheby are a portion of a collection sold *en bloc* by the Earl of Ashburnham in 1897 to a gentleman, by whose instructions they are now offered for sale.

SIR ROBERT WARBURTON'S book on the Khyber and his services there will be issued by Mr. Murray pretty soon.

THE portion of the library of Sir George Clerk of Penicuik, chiefly collected apparently early in the last century by John Clerk of Eldin, and to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge during the first week in May, is one very largely of Scottish interest. That is, perhaps, another way of saying that the books are not of particularly wide interest. The library was formed in the age of pamphlets, which consequently greatly preponderate. Very many of them are of considerable rarity. One of the volumes of miscellanea includes a copy of the scarce 'Account of the Province of Carolina,' by Samuel Wilson, 1682; and some of the other early American tracts are scarce. There are two good fifteenth-century Books of Hours, to one of which is attached a tradition that it was originally in the library of Mary, Queen of Scots; but better established than this supposition is the fact that it is in a well-preserved binding of Clovis Eve.

MESSRS. METHUEN will publish shortly a new edition of Peter Beckford's 'Thoughts on Hunting,' which Mr. J. Otho Paget is preparing for them on a somewhat elaborate scale, with an introduction and notes. Mr. G. H. Jalland furnishes full-page illustrations.

THE obituary of the week includes the names of M. Alexandre Weill, formerly editor of the *Gazette de France*, and author of many novels and historical studies; and of Mr. Purcell, the biographer of Manning. No one, we may observe, less anticipated the stir created by his book than the author.

In the obituaries of the daily newspapers the military events of the life of Sir Rose Lambart Price, Bart., are recounted with

sufficient fulness. His pedigree and family affairs have attention to more than the average amount. But there seems to be little knowledge of the fact that he was a literary man of considerable performance. His 'Two Americas' took a real place about twenty years ago among books of travel, and he wrote more recently of his hunting expeditions in the Rocky Mountains. The pursuit of game, small and large, in most parts of the world was a passion with him; but he had also the ability to use his pen well in the description of his experiences. His sympathy with others who told their tales for the public was characteristic of a man who had the Celtic personal charm in strong development. Miss Corinna Bruce's first novel, for example, was due to his stimulus. (The lady is daughter of Sir William Bruce, Bart., of Stenhouse.) In many ways, physically and mentally, Sir Rose resembled Sir Richard Burton, although he had not the erudition of the famous traveller. It would be a journalistic lapse if Sir Rose Price's books had no mention, as they form a substantial part of his doings. In swimming he was a great adept, and once, at least, his prowess saved his life. When a young man, at his shooting in the Highlands, his servant upset the boat in which they were fishing, and, with ulster and shooting boots, he had to reach the distant shore of the loch, the blunderer being saved by sticking to the boat. He swam in the Great Salt Lake, finding its buoyancy an astonishment even to his wide open-air experience; and his books describe his tackling of turtles in deep-sea water for culinary comfort.

Mr. G. C. CRUMP has edited for Messrs. Methuen the autobiography of Thomas Ellwood, the Quaker. This edition will contain the complete text, with an elaborate introduction dealing with the legal position of Quakers under the Commonwealth and the Restoration, and explaining the penalties to which they were exposed. Foot-notes contain brief accounts of the more important persons mentioned in the book.

It was resolved at the Bristol meeting on April 13th, on the motion of the Bishop of Hereford, to establish "The University College Colston Society," with the object of endowing new chairs in the college. The first dinner of the society will be held on November 21st.

THE legacy bequeathed by the late Mathilde Blind to Newnham College, Cambridge, will, it is estimated, yield an annual income of about 200*l*.

LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN took occasion last week to urge upon the Inns of Court the creation of "a great school, or college, or university of law." The Inns have, as a matter of fact, already shown their readiness to fall into line under a Faculty of Law in the reconstituted University of London, and we believe that the London Senate have agreed upon the inclusion of this faculty, at the instance of the Statutory Commission.

At the instance of the London Corporation, the Committee of Council on Education have called on the London School Board to prepare a statement showing what part of its expenditure on higher-grade schools falls within the limits of defined "elementary

education" and what part has been incurred by the teaching of more advanced subjects.

MAJOR HUME writes:—

"In your review of my Cambridge history of Spain to 1788 in last week's *Athenæum*, you are inclined to blame me, as other critics have done, for the limitation of the period covered by the history. May I be allowed to explain that the limits were prescribed to me before I undertook the work, and that I could not venture to alter them? So fully conscious was I, however, of the need for carrying the narrative to its natural termination, that I did not close my manuscript with the end of the Cambridge volume, and have now in the press, to be published in the 'Story of the Nations' series, a 'History of Modern Spain, 1788-1898,' describing the end of the fallacious resuscitation imposed upon the country by Charles III., and bringing the romantic story of Spain's decline down to the present day."

DR. TILLE, of Glasgow, is going to issue through Mr. Nutt a monograph on 'Yule and Christmas, their Place in the Germanic Year.'

The article on the Vere family in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' which we praised last week, was attributed by a slip to Mr. Rigg. It is one of those on the feudal families contributed by Mr. Horace Round.

It has been arranged that an advisory county committee is to be formed of the most influential landowners and antiquaries of Hampshire, in order to gain access to collections and information regarding county history. It is understood that the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Lieutenant, has consented to act as chairman, and it is hoped that Mr. T. W. Shore, the active and learned organizing secretary of the Hants Field Club, will serve as secretary to this committee. Arrangements are in progress for including Hampshire in the first issue of the "Victoria Series of County Histories," which were mentioned in our number for March 18th.

THE Cottonian collection of books was the most important part of the British Museum at its foundation in 1753. The manuscript catalogue of that collection, written in part by the father and son who formed it, recently passed into the possession of Mr. Gregory, the well-known Bath bookseller. It ought to be in the British Museum, as there is no other place in which its value and usefulness could be adequately recognized.

MR. STURGE COTTERELL, who has done much to elucidate the annals of his native city, has compiled an interesting historical map of Bath, showing where the noteworthy visitors lived. Following Mr. Meehan, who gave 7, Terrace Walks, as the house in which Sheridan lived with his father, Mr. Sturge Cotterell is in error. An advertisement in the *Bath Chronicle* for the 27th of December, 1770, puts the matter beyond doubt, if any doubt could have existed among those who knew that the letters sent to Sheridan by his friend Halhed and others were all addressed to him at his father's house in King's Mead Street. In the advertisement Mr. Sheridan refers to "my house in King's Mead Street." This house is probably the building at the corner of the street and the square, having an entrance from both, and being a double house. An unpublished letter

to Mr. Sheridan's son Charles Francis contains the statement that he purposed passing the summer at Bath in 1780. He may then have lived at 7, Terrace Walks.

ON the 24th inst. the monument will be unveiled which the inhabitants of Magdeburg have dedicated to the well-known writer Karl Immermann, who was born at that place on the above date in 1796. Perhaps the day will come when the Magdeburgers will see their way to place by the side of the Immermann statue that of Heine, his intimate and more brilliant friend.

THE forty-fifth meeting of the Deutsche Philologen und Schulmänner will take place from September 26th to 30th at Bremen.

THE chief Parliamentary Papers of the week are Return showing the Extent to which Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Ireland are applying Funds to the Purposes of Technical Education (1*s*. 2*d*.); Education, England and Wales, Training Colleges, Reports (4*d*.), Report for the North Central Division (2*d*.); Education, Scotland, Minute amending the Terms of Article 118 of the Code of 1899 (1*d*.); Annual Statistical Report of the University of Glasgow (2*d*.); Scheme for the Management of St. Paul's School (2*d*.); Rules made under the Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1898 (2*d*.); and Reports upon the Endowed Charities of two Carmarthenshire parishes.

SCIENCE

The Life Story of Sir Charles Tilston Bright, Civil Engineer. By Edward B. Bright and Charles Bright. 2 vols. (Constable & Co.)

SIR CHARLES BRIGHT, who was born in 1832, entered the service of the Electric Telegraph Company when only fifteen, and at nineteen years of age he laid some important lines of telegraph in the north of England. By the time he was twenty years old he had already patented, in conjunction with his brother Edward, several important telegraphic inventions, some of which are still in use; and at this age he became engineer-in-chief of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, for whom he laid many main underground lines, and also, in 1853, the first cable to Ireland, from Port Patrick to Donaghadee, this being the third submarine cable successfully laid. When only twenty-three years old he became a projector, together with Mr. Cyrus Field and Mr. J. W. Brett, of the Atlantic Telegraph Company of 1856; and having been appointed engineer-in-chief of this company he superintended the construction, and in 1858 he accomplished the laying, of the first telegraph cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, a distance of 1,640 miles, in a maximum depth of about 2,400 fathoms. On his return to Ireland at the close of this cable-laying expedition he was knighted in Dublin by the Lord Lieutenant at the unusually early age of twenty-six. The electric current, however, transmitted through the Atlantic cable of 1858 became gradually weaker, and at last ceased entirely only three months after the connexion with America had been effected; and permanent

telegraphic communication across the Atlantic was not attained till a stronger cable, with a thicker copper-wire conductor, was successfully laid in 1866. Though some early attempts to lay cables in the Mediterranean had ended in failure, Sir Charles Bright succeeded in laying cables between Spain and the Balearic Islands in 1860 quite satisfactorily, in depths reaching to 1,400 fathoms, these cables having a total length of 365 nautical miles. In 1864 he accomplished the most important step towards placing England in telegraphic communication with India by laying a remarkably durable and efficient cable from Fao down the Persian Gulf, and thence along the extreme northern portion of the Arabian Sea to Karachi, a distance of about 1,250 miles, so that when the European-Turkish land line was extended from Baghdad to Fao in 1865, direct telegraphic connexion between London and Karachi, and consequently with Bombay and the other important towns of India, was completed. Sir Charles Bright sat in Parliament as member for Greenwich from 1865 to 1868, during which period his movements had to be somewhat restricted, and he did not take part in the Atlantic cable-laying expeditions of 1865 and 1866, carried out with the Great Eastern under Sir Samuel Canning as the engineer, in which Sir Daniel Gooch also took a prominent part. Thus at last America was successfully connected with Europe by two cables, one, 1,852 nautical miles long, having been first laid right across the ocean in July, 1866, and then the broken end of the cable of 1865 having been picked up by grapnels from a depth of over two thousand fathoms in mid-Atlantic, spliced to a fresh length of cable, and the laying completed.

At this period Sir Charles Bright was frequently consulted on various matters relating to submarine telegraphy, and he managed to find time to take part in the expedition for laying a new direct deep-sea cable, about 900 miles long, between Malta and Alexandria, in place of the defective cable of 1861, which only occupied eleven days in the autumn of 1868. Having undertaken to connect Cuba with the telegraphs of the United States by a cable from Punta Rassa, on the west coast of Florida, *via* Key West, to Havana, which merely formed the initial link in the network of West Indian cables then under consideration, Sir Charles Bright decided not to stand again for Greenwich in the general election towards the close of 1868; and the seat thus vacated was filled by the election of Mr. Gladstone just before he became Prime Minister. From 1868 to 1873 the laying of the West Indian cables engrossed Sir Charles Bright's attention, forming, as they eventually did, a chain uniting Florida with most of the West India islands, and also providing connexions with Central America from Jamaica to Colon, on the Isthmus of Panama, and with South America from Trinidad to Georgetown, in British Guiana. This expedition, involving the laying of upwards of 4,000 miles of cables, proved the most arduous enterprise in which Sir Charles Bright was ever engaged, owing to the extremely rough nature of the sea-bottom in that region of coral

reefs and the malarial character of the tropical climate in those parts; and it was the last cable-laying expedition which he personally supervised. During the remaining fifteen years of his life he was chiefly occupied in mining enterprises, inventions, the extension of electric lighting, and giving advice on telegraphic matters. He was President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in 1887; and he died in 1888, in his fifty-sixth year.

Such a life as that of which the principal incidents have been briefly summarized might be recorded in three different ways. A popular concise account might be written of the man himself, the nature of the works he carried out, and the principal incidents of interest in his career, so as to present to the general public a vivid picture of the man and his achievements, and afford an insight, even to the uninitiated, into the difficulties that had to be encountered, and the methods by which they were surmounted. Another plan consists in recording somewhat fully the works accomplished by the subject of the memoir, from a purely professional and scientific standpoint, with only such details of the man's life as may form a suitable setting for, and serve to link together, the important undertakings which have gained him eminence, thereby furnishing a book of considerable technical interest, and of distinct value for reference and study to the more limited circle of persons who may be interested or engaged in similar works or investigations. A third course has been followed in the present biography, namely, a combination of a detailed life with full particulars of the inventions worked out, the construction and behaviour of the submarine cables laid, the paying-out and other mechanism connected with the cable-laying, the incidents and difficulties experienced in the several expeditions, and the scientific aspects of the various other problems with which Sir Charles Bright was concerned. This combination undoubtedly possesses the merit of completeness, and it would appear to appeal to the largest possible number of readers; but, unfortunately, it necessitates great literary ability to prevent the minor details of every-day life from unduly diluting the scientific portion, and thereby rendering it less readily available for reference or study, or the popular portion from being swamped by scientific details; and very judicious selection of the materials and considerable power of condensation are essential to compress such a record, extending over a somewhat wide range, within suitable limits. As stated on the title-page in comparatively small type, the story of the Atlantic cable and the first telegraphs to India and the colonies is incorporated with the biography, which may be assigned as the ostensible reason for the book extending over 1,207 pages; but, after all, except for very brief, graceful references to several other pioneers in submarine telegraphy associated with Sir Charles Bright, with their portraits, and a short account of the Atlantic cables of 1865 and 1866, occupying only 35 pages (whereas the cable of 1857-8 has a record of 269 pages), the authors deal entirely with Sir Charles Bright and the enterprises in which he was engaged. The book is a monumental tribute of devotion to the memory of a man who must have inspired

his companions with strong affection and admiration, offered by a brother who from early youth was associated with him in his principal enterprises and successes, and has modestly kept himself in the background, and by a son who has followed in his father's footsteps. The interest, indeed, of the authors in everything connected with the subject of their memoir has been so absorbing that they have perhaps not paused to consider whether so exhaustive a record would have an equal interest for the public; and, unfortunately, with regard to the prospect of this book bringing Sir Charles Bright's achievements prominently into notice, the popularity of such a biography in the present day is generally in inverse proportion to its length and cost. Lives of other civil engineers, not less eminent, no less pioneers in their respective lines, whilst somewhat better known to the public, have been successfully compressed into a single volume, as, for instance, the 'Lives of Boulton and Watt, with a History of the Introduction of the Steam Engine,' 'Life of George and of Robert Stephenson, with a History of the Introduction of the Locomotive,' and the lives of I. K. Brunel, Sir W. Fairbairn, and Sir W. Siemens.

There would have been no difficulty in the present instance in diminishing the size of the biography, without detracting at all from its unquestionable general and scientific interest. Thus many of the speeches relating to the cable-laying expeditions recorded in the book possessed merely a very transitory interest; and even the descriptions of the preparation and laying of the Atlantic cable of 1857-8, and the East Indian and West Indian cables, extending over 478 pages, might have been made more readable by being considerably condensed. The book is fully illustrated, and most of the maps, plans, sections, portraits, and other illustrations relating chiefly to telegraphy, cable-laying, and inventions, greatly enhance its value; but some of these—such, for instance, as the old Bright monument, the arms of the family (conspicuous enough on the cover), the Graystones over-mantle, the reproductions of various testimonials, and of the well-known Telford Medal and cross of the Legion of Honour, and the portraits of natives of different countries and others unconnected with telegraphy—might have been advantageously sacrificed to exigencies of space. The small-print appendices, forty-five in number, cover 332 pages, or more than one-fourth of the whole biography, and are of very different importance. The summary of inventions furnishes an interesting record of Sir C. Bright's energy in this direction in the midst of pressing avocations; his letter with reference to the Mackay-Bennett Atlantic cable of 1882 affords a capital concise comparison of the relative merits of different types of cables; and his presidential address to the Institution of Electrical Engineers in January, 1887, though accessible in the *Proceedings* of the Society, gives such a valuable record of the progress of land and submarine telegraphy as to form a very suitable appendix to the life of one of the foremost pioneers of telegraphic communications. Most, however, of the other appendices consist of newspaper articles and accounts, and reports, letters, and speeches on the subjects already

fully dealt with in the biography, or of reprints of papers and speeches contributed by Sir C. Bright to the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Royal Geographical Society, references to which would appear ample. It seems, moreover, superfluous to have added to these the Bright pedigree, the first Badsworth Hunt song, leading articles on Sir C. Bright's presidential address, and, lastly, numerous obituary notices which alone occupy fifty-three pages of small print.

The authors in their zeal have exaggerated the recognition accorded to Sir C. Bright by the Institution of Civil Engineers, for in vol. ii. p. 99 they state that the paper 'On the Telegraph to India' "won for Sir Charles the Telford Medal of that year," whereas five Telford Medals were awarded for papers read during the session 1865-6, and Sir Charles Bright received the fourth (*Proceedings Inst. C.E.*, vol. xxvi. p. 138); and on pp. 443-4 the following paragraph occurs:—

"At this same period [1858], and in recognition of the same work [Atlantic cable of 1858], the subject of our biography was specially invited to full membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers—an altogether unprecedented incident at so early an age,"

whereas Sir Charles Bright was only elected a member of the Institution in February, 1862 (*ibid.*, vol. xxi. p. 257)—both of which facts are correctly recorded in the memoir in the *Proceedings of the Institution* to which the authors allude (*ibid.*, vol. xciii. pp. 486 and 487).

In spite of apparent errors of judgment from a literary point of view, the biography presents many interesting features, and it specially exhibits the marvellous energy by which Sir C. Bright, without any external advantages, gained for himself a very prominent place at an early age amongst the pioneers of submarine telegraphy, and became the chief organizer and directing spirit of a cable-laying expedition regarded by many as impracticable, and from the great responsibility of which older persons might reasonably have shrunk. The chief merit of overcoming the initial failure, and proving that, with vessels and appliances which would be regarded as very inadequate at the present day, a telegraph cable could be laid between Europe and America which would transmit messages along a length of wire of over two thousand miles, readily recorded by aid of Lord Kelvin's reflecting galvanometer, belongs unquestionably to Sir Charles Bright. The rapid failure of conductivity of the cable of 1858, attributed by the authors to the fact of the conductor being smaller than Sir C. Bright would have advised, and to the strong electrical currents to which it was subjected, seriously marred the initial success of the enterprise; whilst the scientific importance of the achievement, which, by the experience it afforded, paved the way for the cables of 1865 and 1866, was considerably overshadowed by the final success in 1866. This biography does valuable service in reminding us that Sir Charles Bright was the pioneer in Atlantic cable-laying, a fact which might be forgotten in this age of worship of success; and one feels a regret that Parliamentary honours may perhaps have prevented his sharing the final triumph. It

might have been anticipated that fortune would have little more in store for a man who had already laid the first cable across the Atlantic at the age of twenty-six; but though the enterprises in which Sir Charles Bright was afterwards engaged were not calculated to fire the imagination of the public like the connexion of Europe with America, he greatly promoted and facilitated the development of submarine telegraphy by the much increased durability he secured in his designs of the cables for the Mediterranean and East Indian telegraphs, and by their successful laying. Moreover, the laying of the West Indian cables, notwithstanding the great experience gained by that time and the much improved appliances available, appears to have been a more difficult enterprise, in consequence of the deadly climate and rugged sea-bottom, than even depositing for the first time, more than ten years earlier, a cable across the bed of the Atlantic Ocean.

SOCIETIES.

STATISTICAL.—April 18.—Mr. Martineau read a paper 'On the Statistical Aspect of the Sugar Question.'

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—April 5.—Mr. G. H. Verrall, President, in the chair.—Dr. F. G. Dawtry-Drewitt, Mr. W. E. Ryles, and Mr. A. Wade were elected Fellows.—Mr. Blandford exhibited insects of different orders collected by Dr. A. L. Bennett in West Africa, and read some notes by Dr. Bennett on the habits of the goliath beetles.—Mr. McLachlan exhibited young larvae of a "locust" received from Mr. E. A. Floyer, Director-General of Telegraphy in Egypt, and said by him to have reduced the Calotropis trees in Nubia to a moribund condition. The larvae were identified by Mr. Burr as those of a species of *Pecilocerus*, probably *P. vittatus*, Klug.—Mr. Blandford gave an account of a paper by Dr. A. Ribaga, published in the *Rivista di Patologia Vegetale*, v. 343, on an asymmetrical structure occurring in the adult female of the common bed-bug, and apparently hitherto overlooked, although it communicated with the exterior by a conspicuous notch in the fourth abdominal segment, midway between the median line and the lateral margin. This structure consisted of a large quasi-glandular mass of unknown nature in which was encased an organ consisting of fibres, the free ends of which terminated in minute chitinous spines in a recess lying under the fourth abdominal segment. The adjacent margin of the fifth segment was thickened and set with strong teeth. The non-glandular part of this singular structure was conjectured by its discoverer to be a stridulating organ; but no evidence of stridulation had been obtained. It was certainly far more complex than most, if not all, other stridulating organs known to exist in insects.—Mr. G. J. Arrow communicated 'Notes on the Rutelid Genera *Anomala*, *Mimela*, *Popillia*, and *Strigoderma*.'

PHILOLOGICAL.—April 14.—Prof. Skeat, President, in the chair.—Prof. Priebsch was elected a Member.—Mr. H. C. Wyld read a paper entitled 'Contributions to the History of the Guttural Sounds in English.' It dealt with medial and final *-c*, *-g*, *-cg*, and *-h* in Old and Middle English, and in the modern dialects. The Old and Middle English pronunciation of the sounds was discussed, and reasons were given to prove that the view of Kluge and Sievers that Old English palatal *c* and *cg* had already the sounds of Modern English *ch* and *dge* was untenable, and that the present sounds were not developed until well on in the Middle-English period. The M.E. forms such as *quinte* from O.E. *cwenete*, and *sekh* from O.E. *seoh*, were held, with other reasons, to prove that O.E. palatal *c* could not have advanced further in palatalization than the stage of front-stop consonants. These M.E. forms could not have arisen if already in O.E. palatal *c* had = *-tch*. Mr. Wyld proposed an explanation of the so-called anomalous developments of the O.E. palatals in such words as "to seek," "to think," "brig=bridge, heifer=heifer, haghthorn=hawthorn. These forms have been explained as "Northern forms" or "Scandinavian forms," but they were not confined to the Northern dialects, either in M.E. or Modern English. On the contrary, final *k* instead of *ch*, final *g* instead of *dge*, could and did occur frequently in Southern dialects. These "irregular"

forms arose in the Southern dialects, possibly also to a certain extent in the South Midland, by a process which began in the O.E. period, and had ceased to be active very early in the M.E. period. The process referred to made O.E. palatal *c* into a guttural (*k*), and O.E. *h* into a *k*, before a following spirant or open consonant (such as *s*, *f*, *th*, *m*, &c.), whether in the middle of a simple word or in a primitive compound. This principle should also be theoretically extended to the sentence; and some facts were brought forward to show that this actually did occur in the transition period (twelfth century). The above statement also applied to O.E. *g* and *cg*, both of which became guttural stops under the conditions stated. Thus the *k* in the modern dialect form *heckth*, from O.E. *heahthn*, was to be regarded as the normal development in the South, as was *haghthorn*, in the Devonshire dialect, from O.E. *haghthorn*. O.E. *seoh* would become *sekh* quite normally, and *mugwort* was but a normal Southern form from O.E. *mycgwyr*. Mr. Wyld insisted strongly, firstly, that this process only occurs before spirants, and, secondly, that it was practically confined to the Southern dialects. Therefore the *k* and *g* forms in the North arose in the South, and spread gradually northwards. No theory which was to offer a satisfactory explanation of the developments of the gutturals in English must omit to show how it was possible for double forms (a palatalized and an unpalatalized form) to occur in the same word in one and the same dialect. The palatal and guttural forms existed side by side in all dialects, and it was futile to suppose that all forms ending in *g* and *k* were of Northern and all in *dge*, *ch*, of Southern origin.

METEOROLOGICAL.—April 19.—Mr. F. C. Bayard, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. Mellish read a paper 'On Soil Temperature.'—A paper 'On some Phenomena connected with the Vertical Circulation of our Atmosphere,' by Major-General H. Schaw, was read by the Secretary. The author has for some time past been studying the circulation of the atmosphere over Australasia, and in this paper gives the results of his examination of the weather charts, chiefly in regard to the interaction of cyclones and anticyclones upon each other.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 18.—Mr. W. H. Preece, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'On Buenos Ayres Harbour Works,' by Mr. J. M. Dobson.

MATHEMATICAL.—April 13.—Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, V.P., in the chair.—The following were elected Members: Messrs. B. F. Finkel, Kelsey, Lovett, Pedder, and Wade-Gery.—The Chairman briefly alluded to the recent loss the Society had sustained by the death of its Foreign Member, Prof. Sophus Lie.—Mr. Kempe having taken the chair, Lieut.-Col. Cunningham read a paper 'On Conformal Division.'—A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. MacMahon, Lawrence, and Western, and the Chairman took part.—The following papers were communicated in abstract: 'Note on the Characteristic Invariants of an Asymmetric Optical System,' by Mr. T. J. Bromwich, 'Concerning the Four Known Simple Linear Groups of Order 25,920, with an Introduction to the Hyper-Abelian Linear Groups,' by Dr. L. E. Dickson, 'On the Direct Determination of Stress in an Elastic Solid, with Application to the Theory of Plates,' 'On the Stress in a Rotating Lamina,' and 'The Uniform Torsion and Flexure of Incomplete Tubes, with Application to Helical Springs,' by Prof. J. H. Michell, and 'The Theorem of Residuation, Noether's Theorem, and the Klemann-Koch Theorem,' by Dr. Macaulay.—Interesting impromptu communications were made by Messrs. Hargreaves, Heppel, Roseveare, and Western, and the Chairman.

ARISTOTELIAN.—April 10.—Mr. A. Boutwood, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. H. W. Carr read a paper 'On Mr. Shadworth Hodgson's "Metaphysic of Experience." The great ideal of Mr. Hodgson is to free philosophy from what he regards as the unwarranted and false assumption inherent in the transcendental view of the problem of knowledge. The "Metaphysic of Experience" is a return to a thorough empirical method—a method described as subjective analysis of experience without assumptions. Particular attention was called to the eminent service rendered to philosophy by the critical analysis of the concept of cause, which Mr. Hodgson regards as a survival of scholasticism, and the substitution for it of a well-reasoned doctrine of real conditions. In his final reconstruction Mr. Hodgson rejects Materialism and Idealism alike. Criticism was particularly directed to the doctrine of agency and the charge made by Mr. Hodgson against Kant and his followers that their method is vitiated by the assumption that thought is agency. It was argued against this that Mr. Hodgson's doctrine of agency identifies

it with externality to consciousness, with the consequence that it is unknowable. The refutation of Idealism was shown to rest on this conception of agency as otherness, while the refutation of Materialism turned on the complex concept of matter and its failure to fulfil the criterion of self-consistency. The description of conscience, in the ethical portion of the work, as reason or judgment dealing with the inwardness of conduct, was especially dwelt on as a magnificent conception grandly worked out. The attempt to reconcile it with the world theory by denying to it speculative validity and limiting it to the practical sphere was criticized as involving a final contradiction.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. Shadworth Hodgson took part, and defended his work against the criticisms of the paper.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Institute of Actuaries, 51.—'The Requirements of the Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870, in regard to Valuation Returns,' Mr. R. Todhunter.
- Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'Notes on the Land Tax,' Mr. H. Collins. (Junior Meeting.)
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Leather Manufacture,' Lecture II., Prof. H. K. Procter. (Cantor Lectures.)
- Aristotelian, 8.—'The Relation of Body and Mind,' Mr. G. F. Scott.
- Geographical, 8.—'Journeys on the Nyasa-Tanganyika Plateau,' Capt. F. R. F. Boleau and Mr. L. A. Wallace.
- TUE. Royal Institution, 5.—'Zebras,' Lecture III., Prof. J. Cosser Swart.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting.
- Anthropological Institute, 8.
- WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'Coal Supplies,' Mr. T. Forster Brown.
- Geological, 8.—'Limestone Knolls in the Craven District of Yorkshire and Elsewhere,' Mr. J. E. Marr; 'The Limestone Knolls below Thorpe Fell, between Skipton and Grassington in Craven,' Mr. J. R. Jakyns; 'Three Species of Lamellibranchs from the Carboniferous Rocks of Great Britain,' Dr. Wheelton Hind.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Atmosphere,' Lecture III., Prof. Dewar.
- Royal, 4.
- Society of Arts, 4.—'Judicial Reform in Egypt,' Sir J. Scott.
- Hellenic, 5.—'Aristophanes and Agathon,' Prof. W. Ribys Roberts.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Alternating Currents by Aid of Oscillographs,' Paper on 'Capacity Measurements of Long Submarine Cables,' Mr. J. Elton Young.
- Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—'The Growth of Art in our Public Schools,' Mr. R. Cameron.
- FRI. Royal Institution, 9.—'Some Features of the Electric Induction Motor,' Prof. C. A. Carus Wilson.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Machiavelli,' Lecture III., Mr. L. Dyer.

Science Gossip.

THE ensuing ordinary general meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers will be held on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next. The chair will be taken by the President, Sir William H. White, who will deliver his address on Thursday evening. A paper on 'Evaporative Condensers,' by Mr. Harry G. V. Oldham, will be read on Friday evening.

THE annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute will be held at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster, on Thursday and Friday, May 4th and 5th, commencing each day at 10.30 o'clock A.M. The following papers are, if possible, to be read and discussed:—1. 'On the Diffusion of Iron,' by Prof. J. O. Arnold and Mr. A. McWilliam; 2. 'On the Gellivare Iron Ore Mines,' by Mr. H. Bauerman; 3. 'On the Use of Blast-Furnace and Coke-Oven Gases,' by Mr. E. Disdier; 4. 'On the Wellman Tilting Furnace,' by Mr. A. P. Head; 5. 'On the Solution Theory of Iron and Steel,' by the Baron H. Jüptner von Jonsdorff; 6. 'On Exploring for Iron Ore with the Magnetic Needle,' by Prof. H. Louis; 7. 'On Theories and Facts relating to Cast Iron and Steel,' by Mr. Bertrand S. Summers; 8. 'On the Manufacture of Steel direct from the Ore in the Blast Furnace,' by M. D. Tschernoff; 9. 'On the Use of Hot Blast in the Bessemer Process,' by Prof. J. Wiborgh.

THE country meeting for this year of the Institution of Surveyors will be held at Bristol on Wednesday next. The following papers will be read and discussed:—'Bristol,' by Mr. William Sturge; 'The Railways and the Farmers,' by Mr. W. M. Acworth; 'The Proposed Provision of Workmen's Houses by Loans from Local Authorities,' by Mr. Howard Martin. The members will dine together at the Grand Hotel in the evening. The following day will be devoted to excursions to places of interest in Bristol and its vicinity, Tintern Abbey and Chepstow Castle, Wells and Glastonbury.

ALTHOUGH the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom has always given a good deal of attention to the water supply of the English counties,

it has never issued any report on the subject. The appearance of the first part of a new series of 'Memoirs,' dealing with the underground waters of the different counties, marks a departure of a welcome kind. They should prove of great practical value, and considerably aid local effort in obtaining good water in districts where the geological conditions happen to be favourable. The first memoir deals with the water supply of Sussex.

A REPORT by Surgeon-Capt. Leumann, of the Indian Medical Service, dated from the Plague Hospital at Hubli, on plague inoculation measures maintained in that town, has been printed by the Indian Government. It is of more than ordinary interest, as reports go, because Dr. Leumann was stated to have held certain views on methods of preventive inoculation which were not quite on all-fours with the opinions of Dr. Haffkine. The latter furnishes a valuable estimate of the work done, and criticizes some of the conclusions arrived at. At the outset he remarks that "one of the great difficulties we have to contend with is that a large number of persons, when thinking on the question of inoculation, base their conclusions upon what happens to be at the time their general conception of immunity." The system of double inoculation in a short interval was freely adopted at Hubli, while the regulation dosage of the prophylactic was subject to an increase of strength according to the observed "reaction." This, however, had Dr. Haffkine's concurrence. The protection afforded to the inhabitants of Hubli—a town of 50,000 people—seems to have been very considerable, and elaborate statistics relating thereto are presented. More than 24,000 persons were inoculated twice, and nearly 10,000 once, and at the present moment plague has practically ceased to exist in Hubli. The reporter's remarks on the advantages of sanitation and hygiene as compared with inoculation methods appear to suggest these systems as being opposed to one another, which is somewhat wide of the mark, and not very helpful either.

DR. HAFFKINE is coming over to England next month.

PROF. MICHAEL FOSTER, Sec. R.S., has an article in hand called 'Integration in Science.' It will be published in the *Naturalist*, the little monthly journal of natural history for the north of England, edited from Leeds.

ANOTHER small planet was discovered by Herr Witt at the Urania Observatory, Berlin, on the night of the 5th inst. No. 366, one of those which were discovered by M. Charlois at Nice on March 21st, 1893, has been named Vincentina.

PROF. HOUGH, Director of the Dearborn Observatory, has published in *Ast. Nach.* Nos. 3557-8 a 'Fourth Catalogue of New Double Stars,' containing 132 new pairs discovered in the years 1894-7, together with a series of measurements of 255 known doubles.

A COURSE of lectures upon 'Sidereal Astronomy in relation to some of the Constellations near to the Great Bear' is to be delivered in Gresham College by the Rev. Edmund Ledger on the evenings of April 25th-28th.

THERE is considerable opposition in Edinburgh to the scheme for appropriating part of the Arboretum for the proposed zoological garden.

MR. MURRAY promises a 'Preparatory Geography for Irish Schools,' by Mr. John Cooke, the editor, if we mistake not, of the admirable red 'Handbook to Ireland.' The new book will be illustrated with maps, plans, and views of well-known places.

MRS. BISHOP's book on the Yang-Tse Valley is to be issued in the autumn.

FINE ARTS

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Lectures on Landscape delivered at Oxford in Lent Term, 1871. By J. Ruskin. Illustrated. (George Allen.)—The splendid eloquence, the passionate sympathies, and the insight of Mr. Ruskin are manifest in all their beauty in the three addresses which form the staple of this handsome and copiously illustrated volume. It is, alas! probably the last publication of the author's which will appear in his lifetime. Along with the wonderful charms which we have mentioned the reader will, of course, find not a little of the author's egotism, his intolerance of what does not please him, some of his quaint whims, with which logic has nothing to do, and much indifference to the views, opportunities, and considerable imperfections of other men. The discourses are concerned with outline, light and shade, and colour, and are in a sense supplementary to the once more famous, though now almost forgotten, 'Lectures on Art' delivered at Oxford in 1870, and, like them, they were addressed to undergraduates, of whom only an enthusiastic few listened to them with higher motives than delight in the professor's eloquence and fame. The discourses are now printed in an independent and permanent form, and admirably illustrated with plates which, so far as regards those in black and white, are all that can possibly be desired. The coloured plates deserve another sort of criticism. The lectures are, of course, replete with references to Titian, Tintoret, and other great Venetians; to Rubens and Raphael, Reynolds and Rembrandt, which are interspersed with injudicious censures, and they are mainly a sort of apotheosis of Turner, from the etched outlines of his 'Liber Studiorum' to the wonderful subtleties of his 'Dragon of the Hesperides,' 'Dunblane Abbey,' 'Flint Castle,' 'Scarborough,' and 'Vesuvius.' The eloquent and commanding tone of the lecturer, his strenuous insistence upon the irresistible necessity of work, and yet again work, on the part of the student whose ambition was set no higher than being a good draughtsman, to say nothing of an artist, form a refreshing contrast to the fads of a later day, when "brushwork," coloured chalks, Impressionism, or the mechanical Japanese mode of doing this and that, in order to attain a royal method, flourish. Whatever we may think of Mr. Ruskin as a lecturer on art—and, architecture apart, it would be difficult to rate him too highly—the lofty æsthetics and the noble intellectual and moral tone which pervade these discourses render them as delightful as they are profitable reading. It was his modesty that a few years ago, even more than since, compelled the attention of multitudes of readers and listeners, who, thinking they were being educated in art, were really being saturated with ethics, poetry, and the humanities. It is this discrepancy between what may be called the fact and the theory of the Ruskinian utterances which explains and justifies the general rejection of them by artists and, above all, by architects.

Practical Hints for the Protection and Preservation of Paintings and Drawings. By Sir P. Burne-Jones. (The Fine-Art Society.)—The artist who compiled this useful and, so far as it goes, excellent collection of hints, warnings, and suggestions might easily have doubled their number and quadrupled their value. His hints are to the point; his warnings positively and distinctly illustrate the stupidity of the blunders of many who have to do with pictures and drawings, and cause incomprehensible and irreparable damage to fine works of art, such as that which ended in the ruin of one of the choicest works of the author's father—the large 'Love among the Ruins,' which was entrusted to a photographer to reproduce. Knowing little or nothing of technical art, he coated the surface with a sort of varnish composed mainly

of white of egg. Had 'Love among the Ruins' been painted in oils this would have been a disastrous proceeding, but as it was painted in water colours the result was at once destructive. Intended to "fetch up" the picture for the benefit of the camera, it simply abolished it. Well may Sir Philip write, "Never, on any consideration, allow white of egg to be rubbed over" a work of art. So far as to one of his most instructive warnings. Sir Philip's suggestion that every picture under glass should be examined every four years is acceptable, but he might as well have added that the removal of fungoid growths from the surfaces of drawings and prints is imperative and easily effected.

Another volume additional to the little library of similar works, and entitled *Calendar, History, and General Summary of Regulations of the Department of Science and Art, 1899*, has issued from H.M. Stationery Office, and is to be had from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode.

The Librairie Ollendorff publishes *Les Arts de la Vie et le Règne de la Laidéur*, by M. Gabriel Mourey, who explains, somewhat baldly, to the French how superior to their art in all that belongs to the home is that of England. The first of the two papers is, in fact, a eulogy of William Morris.

NOTES FROM ROME.

To the conjecture of Mr. Flinders Petrie in the *Athenæum* of April 1st, No. 3727, that the "Black Stone" of the Comitium marked the spot where the open-air assemblies of the Patres took place in the early days of Rome, and where the opening ceremonies of each meeting of the Senate were performed in subsequent ages, viz., after the building of the Curia, there is this strong objection—the spot marked by the black stone was considered of ill omen. Festus says: "Niger lapis in Comitio LOCVM FVNESTVM significat." Why it was a "locus funestus" nobody knew for a certainty. Festus himself says that the spot had been selected for the burial of Romulus, the founder of the city; but as the hero had been bodily carried up to heaven by his father Mars, the funeral plot had been given up to Faustulus "nutricius eius." However groundless these traditions may be, the simple fact that they were believed by the Romans makes it almost impossible for us to connect this ill-omened place with the meetings of the Senate. When I first mentioned the discovery in the *Athenæum* of February 4th, I suggested that the only way of ascertaining the truth and solving the mystery of the black stones was to tunnel the ground under and near them, and see whether an earthen jar, a stone coffin, or any other relic from the prehistoric age could be found to tell the tale.

The work of exploration has been carried on with great care and skill by Cavaliere Boni, and it has already led to important results, showing how wrong we all have been in disbelieving every particular of Roman traditional history (if I can use such an expression) previous to the Punic wars. Dionysius, I. 87, asserts that near the Rostra, but within the area of the Comitium, a stone lion of archaic workmanship was supposed to mark the site of the grave of Faustulus. Varro, on the other side, mentions not one, but two stone lions, guarding, as it were, the grave of Romulus in the same corner of the Comitium. The pedestal of one of these lions has just been found, and there is every probability that the other lies concealed at the opposite side of the black stones, under the pavement of the imperial Comitium. I confess that in my long experience of Roman excavations I was seldom more impressed than at the sight of this simple work of an Etruscan stone-cutter of the time of the kings, lying fully four feet below what we considered to be the level of early Rome. The pedestal is six feet long, three wide, and it is, roughly speaking, oriented with the meridian line. Another curious dis-

covery is that of a bronze statuette of archaic workmanship, representing an augur carrying a *lituus* with both hands, with his head bent backwards, as if his eyes were scanning the sky. His head is covered with a thick mass of hair, cut in the Nubian fashion at the level of the neck.

The drainage system of the Sacra Via and of its side branches has been thoroughly explored, and cleared from the silt and rubbish which nearly obstructed the channels. The drains are of three periods. Those of the early days of Rome are built of *opus quadratum*, and covered by flagstone; those of the Augustan age are built of *opus reticulatum*; those of the Empire of *opus lateritium*. These last are paved, and covered with tiles (*tegule bipedales*) stamped and dated.

On the south-west side of the Forum, parallel with the Sacra Via, stand eight square pedestals of monumental columns, the shafts of which, varying in size and quality, are lying close by. Describing these pillars (which date from the Constantinian age) in 'Ruins and Excavations,' p. 258, I had incidentally remarked that "if they were raised once more on their pedestals the picturesqueness and interest of the Forum would be greatly enhanced." It has pleased his Excellency Commendatore Baccelli to have this scheme carried out, and the first and the second columns, counting from the south, have already been replaced on their original bases. This "restitution" has been called by certain critics a "groundless restoration," yet there is not a shade of doubt that the two shafts belong to the individual pedestals upon which they have been set. Both were discovered in my presence in 1872. The first, of grey granite, once covered with ornaments of gilt bronze, as shown by the holes of the clamps to which they were riveted, lay, broken in seven pieces, partly on the pavement of the Sacra Via, partly on the stone "margo" of the Forum. The lower half of the second was still lying, as it fell, in a slanting position, with the *imoscapo* almost level with the top of the pedestal, and the broken end nearly touching the Sacra Via. This state of things is represented not only by contemporary photographs, but also by a sketch taken by another eye-witness, the late Prof. Heinrich Jordan, of Königsberg, who has published it at p. 260 of the third volume (1877) of the 'Ephemeris Epigraphica.' As we are not equally sure of the connexion of the other six columns with the pedestals at the foot of which they are lying, I suppose we shall satisfy ourselves by joining their scattered pieces, and leave them where they are.

The study of this problem has enabled us to ascertain several points of interest. The first is that the columns raised after the great fire of A.D. 283, the damages of which were repaired by Diocletian and Maxentius, had already been in use in earlier edifices. The fact is especially evident in the two fluted ones of pavonazzetto, which once belonged to the peristyle or to the pronaos of a great temple or basilica, as shown by the marks of the *cancelli* of gilt bronze which closed the intercolumniations.

The second fact is that when the columns collapsed, or were made to collapse, the pavement of the Sacra Via was already buried under eight or nine feet of rubbish. The fall, therefore, must have taken place after the Norman invasion of 1084, in consequence of which the Forum and its surroundings became the receptacle of the refuse of the city. The third is that the so-called column "of Phocas" dates, like the other eight (and a ninth, which has completely disappeared, but the foundations of which can still be traced near the marble *plutei*), from the time of Diocletian and Maxentius. Smaragdus, who claims the merit of having raised it and crowned it with a gilt statue, has simply substituted a new dedication for the original one. An attempt has been made by Signor Giuseppe Fregni, of Modena, to prove that the erasure in

the first line of the dedication cannot be filled up by the letters *FOCÆ IMPERATORI*, but that it must be supplied by the name of Tiberius Constantinus Aug. The attempt has not been successful. The same thing must be repeated *à propos* of the recent effort of Signor Constantino Maes to identify the granite column with the holes of the brass clamps (the first from the south corner) with the "columna palmata, statuâ superfixâ librarum argenti MD.," raised by the S.P.Q.R. in *Rostris* to the memory of Claudius II. Gothicus after his great victory at Nissa and his heroic behaviour in plague-stricken Sirmium, A.D. 270. The pillar was raised in *Rostris*, therefore at the opposite end or corner of the Forum; and, besides, it is a known fact that the name *ad palmam*, originated from this very *columna palmaris*, was restricted to a small area in front of the Senate House.

In exploring the districts of Corcolle (Querquetula), Passerano (Scaptia), and Gallicano (Sedum?) for the construction of sheet xvi. of my archaeological map of the Campagna I have met with many important remains of the great aqueducts, unknown to topographers, and not marked on the otherwise excellent sheets of the Istituto Geografico Militare. The line of the *Anio vetus* is still marked here and there with the terminal and jugeral stones raised by Augustus in accordance with the *Senatus consultum* of 11 B.C., "de rivis Julise, Marcie..... anienis reficiendis." One of these *cippi*, on the south slope of the Valle Serra, below Gallicano, is marked with the progressive number DCXXI., which means that its distance from Rome, measured along the winding course of the aqueduct, was 621 *jugera*, or 621 times 240 feet. A hundred and forty-nine Roman feet amount to 44½ kilometres, and as the distance of the *cippus* from Rome, as the crow flies, is only 20 kilometres, we may imagine what windings and zigzags the aqueduct must go through before reaching the gates of the city.

The Palazzo di Schifanoia at Ferrara has been transformed into a museum of ancient and Renaissance art. The opening speech was delivered November 20th by Adolfo Venturi. The museum (catalogue by G. Agnelli and V. Giustiani, Ferrara, 1898) contains three sections—illuminated books, antiquities, and medals. The first are exhibited in the Salone degli Affreschi, the second in the Salone degli Stucchi. The Medal-room contains excellent specimens by Pisanello and other renowned medalists of the Renaissance. One object deserves special attention, a bronze, cast about 1520, representing the Torso di Belvedere with the legs and neck well preserved. Considering that the same limbs appear in a rare contemporary print (one copy in Vienna, one at Eton), and (one leg only) in the famous picture of Bernardino Licinio Pordenone in the Borghese Gallery, it has been suggested that there may have been two replicas of the torso in Rome at the beginning of the sixteenth century, one with the legs, one without.

The Italian archaeological mission to Crete, led by my illustrious colleague Prof. Halbherr, of the University of Rome, will resume its work by the end of this month. I say resume, because we had been exploring that interesting island long before other nations had shown any inclination to follow the example. In publishing the new edition of the 'C. I. Græcarum,' the Berlin Academy pays a just tribute to the results attained by our mission: "Creticorum titulorum copie ab Italicis maxime viris doctis prospere tractate sunt." Our field of operations will be, as usual, the sites of Gortyna, Phaestos, and Axos.

Two celebrated works of art have migrated beyond the Alps, perhaps beyond the ocean—the bust of Bindo Altovito by Benvenuto Cellini and the polyptych of the fifteenth century in the church of San Sisto at Viterbo, a masterpiece of the early Siennese school. The same fate has befallen, if I am well informed, another

celebrated bronze, which adorned the private apartments of one of our princely families. The bust of Bindo had been chained to the wall of the reception-room in the Altoviti Palace by order of Pope Pius VII. The bonds of servitude have been released by the Italian Government.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

SALE.

MESSEURS CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 15th inst. the following works, the property of Mrs. Cornelius Herz. Drawings: E. Dettaille, *The Drummer*, 73*l.* F. Flameng, *An Interior of a Palace*, 94*l.* Pictures: C. Bague, *A Greek Soldier*, 220*l.* J. B. Corot, *A River Scene*, 346*l.* C. Daubigny, *Les Bords de l'Oise*, 756*l.*; *A River Scene*, *Storm Effect*, 483*l.* N. Diaz, *Diana*, 152*l.* J. Dupré, *A Rocky Coast Scene*, 357*l.* L. Fromentin, *The Halt*, 451*l.* J. L. Gérôme, *Girls in a Roman Bath*, 105*l.*; *A Pifferari*, 110*l.* E. Hébert, *Calvary*, children resting before a shrine, 178*l.* H. Henner, *Head of a Young Girl*, 115*l.* E. Isabey, *A Beach Scene*, 231*l.*; *A Lady with Two Children*, 136*l.* C. Jacque, *A Shepherdess*, 546*l.* M. Liebermann, *The Almshouse*, 325*l.* E. van Marcke, *Cattle Resting*, 441*l.* A. de Neuville, *The Prisoner*, 630*l.*; *The Zouave Sentry*, 189*l.* A. Pasini, *A Market at Constantinople*, 325*l.* T. Rousseau, *A Landscape*, 126*l.* F. Roybet, *The Card-players*, 441*l.* F. Ziem, *A View of the Doge's Palace at Venice*, 273*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Royal Academy exhibition will be opened to the public on Monday, May 1st.—The private view of the New Gallery exhibition is appointed for to-day (Saturday); the public will be admitted on Monday next.—The Society of Painters in Water Colours has made its fixtures simultaneous with those of the New Gallery.—Mr. R. Gutekunst has on view at 16, King Street, St. James's, a selection of etchings by M. Anders L. Zorn.

THERE is, we are sorry to say, no doubt that, although the landscapes are more than ordinarily numerous and fine, the figure and subject pictures of distinction in the Academy are likely to prove few. On the whole, there can be no doubt that the deaths of Millais, Leighton, the brothers Henry and Albert Moore, Calderon, Burgess, Marks, and others will be felt with unprecedented force this year. Much, too, is due to various mishaps, such as an injury to the canvas Mr. Waterhouse was painting on, the fact that Mr. Stanhope Forbes has sent his largest work to the Exchange, and that Mr. Abbey's vigorous picture 'Katherine of Aragon pleading to Henry VIII.' was not finished in time. Mr. Onslow Ford's bust of Her Majesty, a royal commission, is surpassingly fine. Another royal commission, Mr. John Charlton's 'God save the Queen,' fills a large canvas. It represents the scene in front of St. Paul's when Her Majesty celebrated her jubilee. The subject is not quite identical with that of Mr. Gow's picture for Guildhall, which we have already described.

WE are glad to learn that Miss Florence Moore has formed an exhibition of the works of Henry and Albert Moore at Collingham, Maresfield Gardens, the home of Henry Moore. Thus she has done on a small scale what ought to have been undertaken on a much larger by one of the artistic societies.

THE Fine-Art Society will open to the public on Monday next an exhibition of oil paintings and water-colour drawings of 'London and its Life,' by Signor A. Pisa. The private view occurs to-day (Saturday).

MR. MURRAY is to bring out a monograph on 'Point and Pillow Lace,' by Miss A. M. Sharp. It is intended to serve as a handbook for collectors and buyers.

ALTHOUGH there is still a good deal wanting—such as recognition of nature, her harmonies and gradations of tone, and her refinements of colour, to say nothing of the subtleties of composition—considerable improvement is manifest in the exhibition of the New English Art Club now open at the Dudley Gallery. Some of the most extravagant members have abandoned their former methods, and some of the abler men have learnt much: still no body of trained artists would tolerate the crude work which offends the student and the amateur of taste who visit the gallery. Not two dozen out of about 140 canvases in frames deserve the name of pictures, or are worthy to be shown to the public on any terms. The works that stand out from the rest are Prof. von Menzel's sketch of 'The Interior of Our Lady's Church, Munich' (No. 21); Mr. F. W. Carter's excellent tone-sketch of 'The Interior of St. Mark's, Venice' (6); Miss L. Stillman's experimental but promising 'Portrait' (31), comprising a sympathetic face; Mr. M. Detmold's 'The Last Journey' (43); Mr. W. L. Windus's 'The Lady Bound' (52) and 'Kilmont Willie' (53); Mr. B. Priestman's sunlit 'Buttercup's Bloom' (80); Mr. H. Arnold's 'Profile' (82), good and ingeniously expressive, though rough; Mr. C. Sims's 'Love and the Student' (86), which, among a slovenly mass of pigments, comprises one capital figure; and M. Fantin-Latour's 'Roses' (115), which is, however, below his standard. Mr. W. L. Windus, we may remind our readers, is the painter of 'Burd Helen.'

A FRIEND writes:—

"I have lately been to see the studio of Millet at Barbizon. They have constructed a tramway close by, which will inundate the place with trippers. I fancy this will be enough to make Jean François turn in his grave at Chailly."

Among his contributions to the Academy Mr. Eyre Crowe has sent a careful small picture of the interior of Millet's Barbizon studio, which remains much as it was.

IN connexion with the celebration, on June 6th, at Madrid of the third centenary of the birth of Velazquez, an exhibition will be held containing either the originals or copies of as many as possible of the great painter's works. At the same time there will be unveiled a statue of Velazquez, placed before the front entrance of the Prado Museum in the Calle Felipe IV.

M. RODIN's admirers may see at Messrs. Carfax & Co.'s, 17, Ryder Street, St. James's, some small bronzes of his.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Walenn Chamber Concert.
QUEEN'S HALL.—Philharmonic Concert.

THE third and last of the third Walenn series of chamber concerts was given at St. James's Hall on Monday evening. The programme opened with Rachmaninov's Trio *Élégiaque* in D minor, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, entitled 'A la Mémoire d'un Grand Artiste'—to the memory, indeed, of Tchaikowsky. MM. Walenn had introduced the work already in 1898, and its repetition was welcome. It is a remarkable composition. In the first movement there is abundance of characteristic material, which is developed with rare skill. The influence of Brahms is felt, especially in the second subject in the key of the relative major, yet to no alarming extent. The real power of this movement lies, in fact, in the thematic material. One feels the composer has something to say—something earnest, and at the same time sad. Much modern, and especially Russian music

depends largely for its effect on colour and rhythm; and though at first hearing it may attract, as the music becomes familiar the superficial charm fades. This first movement certainly suffers by reason of its length. Young composers—and Rachmaninov when he composed this Trio was only twenty-one years of age—are apt to say more than is necessary; only as the years roll by they, or at least the wiser of them, learn the advantage of conciseness; as a notable instance we may mention Brahms. The second movement of the Trio consists of a theme and variations. The former is simple, while the latter, most varied in character, are full of imagination. It would scarcely be correct to speak of these variations as great, yet they abound in interesting points and skilful workmanship. The finale is vigorous, though here, as a whole, the effect is that of music made rather than inspired; the actual close, which reminds one of the close of the 'Pathétique,' is, however, most impressive. The interpretation of the work by Mr. Herbert Parsons and MM. Gerald and Herbert Walenn deserves very high praise.

The second part of the programme was mainly occupied with the song-cycle 'In a Persian Garden' by Miss Liza Lehmann (Mrs. Herbert Bedford); it was composed in 1895, and first performed in 1896. There are many works by English composers which are heard for a little—frequently a very little—while, and then vanish, apparently for ever. The present cycle will, if we are not much mistaken, enjoy for many a year popular favour. The spirit of the words is certainly faithfully reflected, though not always their intensity, their bitterness; and then there is no gradual working up to a great climax; interest, indeed, flags at moments. The refined, and at times dramatic feeling and the merit of the writing, especially as regards vocalization, must, however, be recognized; the effect, on the whole, is most striking. The performance, with the Misses E. Palliser and A. Crossley, and Messrs. Braxton Smith and A. Walenn as vocalists, and Mr. Bird at the pianoforte, was admirable. A clever, uncommonplace song by Mr. C. E. Baughan, 'Satyr Nimble,' was interpreted most artistically by Miss E. Palliser. The programme included pianoforte and violin and cello solos, all of which proved successful.

A Fantaisie in E for orchestra, by Rachmaninov (according to the new spelling in the programme-book, a final *v* in place of the *f*), was produced at the second Philharmonic Concert on Wednesday evening. This work, if the opus number 7 be any criterion, is earlier than the Trio mentioned above. The Fantaisie records the impressions made upon the composer by Lermontov's poem 'The Rock.' A key to this erratic composition might help us to unravel the meaning of the strange, mysterious, and at times discordant sounds which proceed from the orchestra; but whether that key would enable us to enjoy the music is extremely problematic. The contrast between the Trio and the Fantaisie is most marked: the one is clear in form, the other wildly rhapsodical; the Trio interests, the latter wearies. Later in the evening the Russian composer played two pianoforte solos—a Chopinesque *Élégie* and the well-known and clever *Prélude* in C sharp

minor, which was encored. The programme opened with a smooth, pleasing Idyll for orchestra by Mr. Luard Selby. Madame Christianne Andray was only moderately successful in a Borodine cavatina. Excepting for the Russian novelty, Sir A. C. Mackenzie occupied the conductor's desk.

Musical Gossip.

THE London Ballad Concert season at Queen's Hall came to a close on Saturday afternoon. Mr. R. H. Walthew supplied the only novelty, a melodious and effective setting of Tennyson's 'Song of Love and Death,' which was ably rendered by Miss Ada Crossley, the violin obbligato being played by Mr. William Henley. Mr. Andrew Black sang Mr. Henschel's fine ballad, 'Jung Dietrich,' in his best manner, and Miss Clara Butt chose Gounod's 'Repentir.' Other vocal pieces were agreeably presented by Miss Evangeline Florence, Miss Louise Dale, Mr. Jack Robertson, Mr. Thomas Thomas, Mr. Francis Harford, and the Westminster Singers, and Mr. William Henley played his own arrangement for violin of Russian airs with remarkable technical facility.

FOUR HUNDRED members of the Bristol Choral Society took part in the concert given, under the direction of their conductor Mr. George Riseley, at Queen's Hall last Saturday evening. The works chosen for the occasion were Brahms's 'German Requiem' and Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise.' In both of these familiar compositions the choir sang with notable steadiness and enthusiasm, following up every indication from their conductor with swift intelligence. As regards the material of the organization, warm praise was certainly earned by the sopranos and contraltos, especially the former, who produced a full, rich quality of tone. On the other hand, the tenors were not sufficiently robust to enable them to cope with the other sections of the choir, and the basses, though attacking splendidly, lacked resonance. In Brahms's noble work the chorus "For death shall be swallowed up in victory" was given with great effect. The soloists of the occasion were Madame Ella Russell, Miss Stanley Lucas, Mr. Braxton Smith, and Mr. Andrew Black, all of whom sang with fervour and artistic feeling, while the Queen's Hall band executed their share with ability.

MR. ALBERT FRANELLA introduced several novelties at his second chamber concert at Queen's Small Hall on Monday afternoon: a graceful 'Pastorale' for wind by G. Pierné; a Trio in C minor for flute, oboe, and pianoforte, by Karl Goepfert, conductor of the Baden Verein, a clever work in three movements, the last of which, however, proved rather commonplace; and a Quartet for pianoforte and wind by Mr. N. R. Rice, a well-written, though scarcely exhilarating composition. A Clarinet Quartet by L. Mayeur, first clarinetist at the Paris Opera, though announced, had to be omitted. Mr. E. Duncan's prize Pianoforte Quintet was performed for the second or third time in London. Madame Sherwin proved an acceptable vocalist.

AMONG several well-known performers at Mr. W. Adlington's concert at St. James's Hall last Tuesday afternoon was Mr. Leonard Borwick. He played the Preludium from Grieg's suite 'Aus Holberg's Zeit' and an arietta by Leonardo Leo, with his usual artistic feeling. Among the vocalists were Miss Louise Dale, Mr. Jack Robertson, and Mr. Kennerley Rumford, and M. Gorski played Saint-Saëns's 'Havanese' for violin with easy conquest of its difficulties. Mrs. Kendal recited Mr. R. Hichens's 'Pictures of School Life,' the musical accompaniment being cleverly furnished by Miss Maude V. White.

On Tuesday evening, May 2nd, at 8.30, Miss A. E. Keeton will give "a twenty minutes'

character study" of Anton Rubinstein, at the Imperial Institute. The lady will be assisted by the Misses Emmie Tatham (soprano) and Lucie Hillier (pianist), and Mr. Yasha Hambourg (violinist).

THE Concorde Concert Control will give an orchestral concert at St. James's Hall on May 30th, which will be devoted exclusively to the music of M. Fritz Delius, "a composer of the most advanced school of dramatic musical expression, whose works are likely to arouse a great amount of discussion." Capellmeister Alfred Hertz will come over from Breslau to conduct the concert. Two Delius songs, by the way, will be sung by Madame Amy Sherwin at Messrs. Ross and Moore's recital on Tuesday, the 25th inst.

WHEN Wagner revived Gluck's 'Armide' at Dresden, after he had been nominated Capellmeister in that city, some critic found fault with his reading of the work for not being according to tradition. Soon afterwards the master conducted Weber's 'Euryanthe' after careful rehearsal, so that the composer's intentions, long unheeded, might be restored. The following sentences, referring to both these events, are taken from an unpublished letter addressed by Wagner to the intendant of the royal theatres of Dresden:—

"Your Excellency will perceive, then, that an opera which has been studied in the same place, by the same orchestra, and under the direction of the composer, can greatly differ from the first and only authentic version, even at a distance of twenty years. Who, then, can guarantee that traditions will be faithfully respected when it concerns an opera which has not been played for fifty years, and never under the direction of the composer?" Wagner on this occasion certainly triumphed gloriously over his critic.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30 and 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	— Mile Haering's Vocal Recital, 8, Salle Erard.
—	Madame de Lara and Mr. J. Dunn's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 8, St. James's Hall.
TUES.	Herr Zwintcher's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Messrs. Ross and Moore's Pianoforte and Song Recital, 8, St. James's Hall.
—	Highbury Philharmonic Society, 8, The Athenæum, Highbury New Park.
WED.	Mr. G. Haas's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Curtius Club Concert, 8.30, Princes' Gallery.
THURS.	The London Trio Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Miss Beata Francis's Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
FRI.	Madame Marchesi's Vocal Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
SAT.	Crystal Palace Orchestral Concert, 3.
—	Messrs. Nachez and Strakosch's Violin and Vocal Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

LYCEUM.—'Robespierre,' a Drama in Five Acts. By Victorien Sardou. Englished by Laurence Irving.

HER MAJESTY'S.—'Carnac Sahib,' a Play in Four Acts. By Henry Arthur Jones.

THE reappearance of Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum elicited a demonstration honourable to all concerned. Recognizing in his management a constant aim at the highest, and alarmed by rumours that the connexion between him and the theatre with which his fame is associated had been all but dissolved, the public accorded him an overwhelming reception. The actor, on the other hand, showed the reality of his recovery, playing one of the most exacting parts he has recently essayed. The occasion was, then, happy and conspicuous, and it is to be hoped that the renewed connexion between the artist and the theatre may be as long and prosperous as Sir Henry seems to anticipate. It is natural that Sir Henry, in determining to add to his repertory the character of Robespierre, should turn to the dramatist to whom are due many of the most theatrically effective of modern historical plays. 'Robespierre' is, however, anything rather than a good work, and is, indeed, unworthy of the author of 'Thermidor,' the action of which synchronizes with it. Curiously enough, it breaks down in a respect in

which M. Sardou is rarely at fault. It lacks consecutiveness, cohesion, and courage. Again and again what seem destined to be dramatic situations are prepared, but nothing comes of them. This grave defect is most obtrusive in the later scenes, but runs through all. When Robespierre has a secret meeting with an English member of Parliament, of whom no more is heard, and when he carelessly orders the arrest of a woman who a moment previously has gratuitously announced herself as his ex-mistress and the mother of his child, we are disposed to forgive the want of significance of the whole on account of the light, illusive and misleading as it is, which is cast upon the character of the hero. Afterwards, when the father, not daring to avow his relationship, strives vainly to conciliate his son, and has to listen from his lips to the most vehement of arraignments, we remember the 'Pour la Couronne' of François Coppée, and dream of the son not only as the mouthpiece of public wrath, but as the ministrant of public vengeance. The situation is led up to, reached, and abandoned. All the wild denunciation by Olivier of Robespierre's bloodthirsty hypocrisy is so much bluster and vapouring. In the confusion of the scene in the Hall of the National Convention a good, or at least the best opportunity afforded was lost. The youth had but to advance on his father with the weapon he had jubilantly seized for the purpose of his assassination, and whether the deed was committed or his hand was arrested, a situation more dramatic than any obtained would have been reached. Who fired the pistol that broke Robespierre's jaw, the dictator himself or the gendarme Méda, remains undetermined. To have assigned the action to Robespierre's unavowed son would at least have been an innovation. The uncertainty of which we complain is everywhere apparent. One scene, which is intended to be harrowing, but which fails, shows Robespierre, whose schemes for the liberation of Olivier have miscarried, watching with the lad's mother, through the *persiennes* of a room in the Rue du Martroy, the laden tumbrils pass by, and expecting to see the fugitive in each. Olivier is in none, and the scene proved superfluous, and ran imminent risk of being dangerous. It is curious to find a man of M. Sardou's experience making these elementary mistakes. He is at home in the spectacular scenes and in the management of crowds. Not much more effective than a corresponding scene in 'All for Her' and 'The Only Way' is the detailing off for death of the aristocrats detained in the prison of Port-Libre. It is, however, both harrowing and impressive. The scene of the *fête* of the Etre Suprême, with Robespierre burning incense and pouring forth his glib addresses, is in its way superb, and that of tumult in the Hall of the National Convention thrills with vitality. In these things and in the performance of Sir Henry as the hero will be found the attraction of the play. Mr. Kyrle Bellw's Olivier is a vigorous and picturesque piece of acting so far as it is allowed to go. Of Miss Terry's conception of the heroine we are as yet in no position to speak. The performance generally was received with extreme enthusiasm.

In writing 'Carnac Sahib' Mr. Jones has lost sight of the fact that the one indispensable and elementary quality in melodrama is sympathy. For the absence of this neither command of dialogue nor splendour of spectacle will compensate. That 'Carnac Sahib' is entirely destitute of sympathy may not be said. Such as there is, however, is badly distributed. Not one of Mr. Jones's principal characters inspires the audience with any genuine interest. Their hearts go out to a certain extent to Major Radnage, of the medical service, self-proclaimedly a failure and a wreck, "socially, morally, spiritually, and professionally," through drink which he cannot resist. They spare a small amount of regard to the resolute little chaplain to the forces, the Rev. Jimmy Hobbs; and they do their best to care for Ellice Ford, who strives to be, and ultimately becomes, the better angel of the hero. In the two colonels who all but wreck their lives in their rivalry for the favour of a worthless woman it is impossible for the hearer to interest himself in any fashion whatever, while at the woman herself, Olive Arnison, he stares in bewilderment. This is not to dispute the fidelity of Mr. Jones's portraiture. There are men in plenty who will for the sake of a worthless woman throw up their portions in both worlds, this and the next; and there are, very possibly, women who value homage according to its publicity, and find a keen pleasure in seeing men, brethren at arms, cutting each other's throat for the sake of her smiles. Not easy is it to extract from such beings a drama sympathetic in interest and happy in issue. Of Mr. Jones's two heroes, Col. Carnac is too noble in self-sacrifice, Col. Syrett too treacherous to win forgiveness. Their reconciliation stirs the public less even than their feud, and we should esteem Syrett more highly if, instead of risking his life by breaking through the environment of armed rebels to share the fate of those he can do nothing to aid, he had remained implacable, and even contrived fresh treacheries against his rival. It is a curious and not wholly satisfactory sign of the times that our artists are so anxious for sympathy that they shrink from thoroughness in crime. At any rate, the fact remains that the pulses of the audience are unstirred while they contemplate the deeds, heroic as they are, of our soldiers, and that the chief enjoyment derivable from the piece is spectacular rather than dramatic. In this respect there is, indeed, everything to admire. The views of Indian temples, minarets, and ghauts are as fine as they can be, and the pageant of Oriental life opened out before us will alone repay a visit to the theatre. The performance, moreover, is throughout admirable. Mr. Tree, Mr. Lewis Waller, Mr. Beveridge, and Mrs. Brown Potter show the principal characters to the life—that is, such life as they possess—and most of the characters, even to the smallest, are well played. Nothing, for instance, could be better than the contemptuous politeness of the Maharajah of Motiala to his European conquerors. How far the pageant is correct as well as animated must be left to experts to decide. Those in the best position to judge declare that the presentation of

Anglo-Indian life is inaccurate. We are content to declare it undramatic.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE adaptation of 'Cyrano de Bergerac' executed for Mr. Wyndham is announced as the work of Mr. Louis Parker and Mr. Stuart Ogilvie. There is no prospect of its being required at an early date.

MR. W. S. PENLEY holds to his purpose of reopening the Novelty Theatre in September. His conspicuous good fortune may, perhaps, triumph over the ill luck that has dogged the house.

'THE GAMBLERS,' a translation by Mr. Herman Merivale of 'Trente Ans; ou, la Vie d'un Joueur,' by Ducange and Dinaux, the latter a pseudonym for Jacques Félix Beudin and Goubaux, played in 1827 at the Porte Saint Martin, and closely associated with memories of Frédéric Lemaître and Madame Dorval, has been executed for Mr. Arthur Bouchier.

MADAME BERNHARDT will appear in June, under the direction of Mr. M. L. Mayer, at the Adelphi, and, in addition to many characters in her well-known repertory, will enact Hamlet.

'WHY SMITH LEFT HOME' is the title of a piece to be given with an American company by Messrs. Broadhurst at the Strand Theatre.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. M.—C. A. R.—W. S.—Miss A.—A. H.—W. U.—E. C. K.—H. S.—J. M.—E. H.—received. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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